

# THE MADOC MERCURY

## AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

No. 141. MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.) SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1865.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

### Prospects of Confederation.

The members of the Coalition Government and their supporters in Parliament, and the friends of the Quebec scheme generally, are sanguine, or at least affect to be so, that the opposition of the other Provinces to that scheme will soon be overcome, and Confederation carried into effect in the course of a year or two. They seem to expect that the adverse action of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia will be reversed, through the influence of newly-appointed Governors, who are in favour of Confederation; as well as from a wish on the part of their people to comply with the known desire of the Imperial Government for a Union of the Provinces; and by a change to be wrought by some mysterious means in the views of Mr. Howe, of Nova Scotia. That gentleman has gone to England at the request of the Government, it is supposed to be consulted about the renewal of the Reciprocity treaty; but it is thought that while he is abroad he may be induced to modify his opposition to the Quebec scheme, and that if he does so the objections of others will be of small

turn out to be a correct calculation; but it appears little prospect of its being the wish of the members of the New Brunswick Legislature, Messrs. Anglin and Hathaway—two of the members of the Coalition Government—were last night in reply to a question that the Government were of the opinion that there being in favour of Confederation, that the people of New Brunswick were even more opposed to the scheme, and as for Newfoundland, that Prince Edward Island was opposed to the scheme, and as for Newfoundland, that the people there had not much opportunity of being consulted, but that did not much affect the question. Mr. Hathaway afterwards said he had seen nothing of the feeling said to exist there in favour of either a legislative or a union. He admitted, however, that such a union might become desirable or necessary, and that if it did so they would not stand in the way. From this it is evident that no strong objection exists to a closer union of the Provinces, and that the chief obstacle to its accomplishment is the determination of the Canadian Government not to permit the slightest modification of the original scheme. Much of the difficulty now attending the question might have been avoided if it had been submitted to the people of Canada; for New Brunswickers seem determined to show that the Canadian Ministry, if strong enough at present to please at home, has no control whatever over them. It will scarcely be asserted now, after the fact has been done in New Brunswick, that it is "unconstitutional" to consult the people; but it is generally assumed that there is no occasion for it, and the people and press of Canada have already pronounced decidedly in favour of the scheme; and Mr. McGee, Minister of Agriculture, observed the

other night, that "no one opposed the policy of the Government except a few malcontents who had never risen to the height of argument." Mr. M. C. Cameron denied that the opponents of Confederation were merely a few malcontents; and said he had always believed that the union proposed was too cumbersome in its machinery, and too expensive for us. Even papers which at first unreservedly endorsed the scheme have admitted that we shall have too many legislatures and too much legislation under it. We suppose it will, however, remain unaltered until the "prejudices" of the other Provinces have been overcome, or we have a change in our own Government. The latter is perhaps the more probable contingency.

### From Europe.

The steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool on the 16th, and Queenstown on the 17th, arrived at New York on the 28th.

The cattle plague continued the prominent topic in England. The disease is spreading. It is disputed that it was introduced by foreign cattle.

It is stated a strictly private subscription for a testimonial to Mrs. Cobden, already exceeds £27,000.

The weather in England continues unsettled, and heavy rains have interfered with harvest operations.

The Great Eastern arrived at Creek Haven on the 17th of August, and will sail for Sheerness.

The English Channel fleet of twelve vessels arrived at Cherbourg on the 14th, and was allotted a place of honour in the harbour. Brilliant fetes were progressing. The Lords of the Admiralty and numerous officials accompanied the fleet. After a few days the fleet proceeds to Brest.

The Emperor's fête-day was celebrated as usual. It is reported that an understanding has been come to between Austria and Prussia relative to the Duchies, and that consequently the two sovereigns will have an interview at Salzburg about the 19th.

Cholera continued its ravages at Ancona, and at Constantinople. It had increased to 384 deaths in one day.

A decree has been issued ordering a reduction of the Russian army from a semi-warlike to the ordinary peace footing.

The Russian army from a semi-warlike to the ordinary peace footing.

### Steamship and Railroad Accidents.

Disasters to steamboats and railway trains have been of very frequent occurrence, both in the United States and Canada, of late. On the 23rd ult., the steamer Argosy No. 3, from Cairo to Cincinnati, with 300 soldiers on board, was blown ashore about 80 miles below Louisville. The concussion caused an explosion, by which several persons were scalded, some fatally; and eight lost their lives by jumping overboard.—On the same day, the steamer Commodore McDonough sprung a leak, and had to be abandoned at sea, fast breasting up.—On July the 30th, the steamer Brother Jonathan, from San Francisco, for Portland, Oregon, was totally lost, near Camp Lincoln, Oregon. There were between 200 and 300 passengers on board, and only 14 men and one woman were saved. Among the passengers were Brig. Gen. Wright, who was en route to take command of the department of Columbia, and Governor Henry, of Washington Territory.—On August the 17th, the steamer Traveller was burnt at Eagle Harbor, Lake Superior, the vessel and cargo being totally destroyed.—Several minor collisions between steamships and sailing vessels have happened at or near New York and Baltimore.—On the 26th of August, a whole year together we have recently seen the Bank of England rate as high as nine per cent. If this is a fact, it is not to be wondered at that money is abundant, and that money is never worth more than ten per cent. here? We trust the Legislature is not about to take a step that would carry us back to a period when a false system of economy produced the most deplorable results, under the pretence of protecting borrowers from the consequences of their own acts.

passengers were seriously hurt.—On the same day, a collision occurred between a passenger and freight train on the Oil Creek road, Pennsylvania. Nine persons were killed, and 10 to 15 wounded.—On the 20th, a collision took place near Jamaica, on the Long Island railroad, New York, when the engines, "Gen. Grant" and "Gen. Sherman," attached to the respective trains, were smashed; four or five persons killed, and a number injured.—A man named Lamb was killed on the Brooklyn and Ottawa railway, while crossing it in a buggy, near Jelly's crossing, on the 20th ult.

A special despatch to the Tribune says.—It is hinted in well informed circles that the Government will arrest and hold for trial the leaders of the rebellion and pardon all others by proclamation.

Another despatch to the same paper states that Gen. Grant remarked recently that sufficient evidence had been obtained during the late conspiracy trial and since to convict Jeff Davis of complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln, and that the fate of the conspirators settled that of Jeff.

The Government's special says that the President will probably order the release of Alexander H. Stephens, the Vice President of the late C. S., and that Gen. Lee will avail himself of the provisions of a recent order, to leave the country.

The World's special says that the order relative to passports for parole Confederate prisoners is the signal for a general emigration of prominent Confederates, led by Gen. Lee, who will go to London, and there finish his history of his military campaigns. Among others preparing to go are Gens. Longstreet, Webb, Beauregard, D. H. Hill, Wheeler, Mahone, Buckner and Garfield, and it is probable they will be accompanied by hundreds of others of lesser rank.

The Herald's Richmond correspondent says that grave difficulties of a military character have transpired in the department near the line of Tennessee, in the district of Major Gen. Curtis. Gen. Curtis had become apprised of the existence of a large number of cattle in the vicinity of the distilleries belonging to the late Confederate government, and consequently without any other owners capable of pretending to claim a legitimate ownership. He sent a small force to capture the cattle, and they were successfully repelled by the bushwhackers and guerrillas of that section. Col. Sumner has been despatched to the scene of the outrages with an adequate force, and it is certain that Major Gen. Curtis will make exceedingly short work of this business.

IMMIGRATION.—Mr. McGee has prepared a scheme of emigration, which is now under the consideration of his colleagues. It is not known whether it will be submitted to Parliament this session; but probably not.

THE RATE OF INTEREST.—The Select Committee on the bill to restrict the rate of interest has brought its deliberations to a conclusion. They reported in favour of the rate of interest being limited to 6 per cent., which percentage he recoverable in law, while on special agreements the rate may be extended to 10 per cent. Commercial paper is to be included in these limits.

On this subject the Leader well remarks.—"The bill is notorious, and we presume there could be no difficulty in establishing it before a committee of the Legislature, that money has been more plentiful and cheaper since the partial repeal of the usury laws. So long as capital is scarce, relatively to population, the interest of money will be so high; and no artificial contrivance can make it otherwise. For nearly a whole year together we have recently seen the Bank of England rate as high as nine per cent. If this is a fact, it is not to be wondered at that money is abundant, and that money is never worth more than ten per cent. here? We trust the Legislature is not about to take a step that would carry us back to a period when a false system of economy produced the most deplorable results, under the pretence of protecting borrowers from the consequences of their own acts."

# THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.  
A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information.

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Two Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASH:—

Six lines, first insertion	0 50
Each subsequent insertion	0 12 1/2
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0 70
Each subsequent insertion	0 16
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All Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed (post-paid) to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc Post Office.

For sale at WILSON'S MEDICAL HALL, Madoc, where Subscribers in and near the village may obtain their copies, and orders for the paper and advertisements will obligingly be received.

SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE YEARLY OR QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE.

## The Atlantic Cable.

The steamship Africa arrived at Halifax on the 30th of August. Nothing had been determined in regard to the Atlantic cable. Further proceedings were to be resolved upon on the 21st.

Captain Anderson, of the Great Eastern, says that it will require ten months to provide proper gear for lifting the cable and to make the necessary repairs to the Great Eastern. He suggests that a new cable should be made and laid in May next, and the old one be then picked up and repaired. He has every confidence in the future success of the cable, but thinks it useless to renew the attempt to lay it during the winter months.

The Suez Canal was opened on the 17th of August, and a vessel laden with coal passed from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea.



# THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2.

## RAILWAY MATTERS.

Mr. Flint's bill was read a third time and passed the Legislative Council on Thursday of last week. We understand it was amended in some particulars, but are not aware at present of the nature of the alterations.

The official interview accorded by the Government to the applicants for a grant of land in aid of the railway, we learn by a private letter from Quebec, took place on Tuesday of last week. The Government was represented by Messrs. Galt, Campbell, Brown and Macdougall, and the Company by the Hon. L. Wallbridge, Speaker of the Assembly, the Member for North Hastings, and Messrs. Read, Flint and M. P. Hayes. The Government are favourable to giving the land, but they want official scientific evidence to prove the existence of the minerals in large quantity, and have promised to send Sir W. Logan to make a special geological examination and report at once.

This, however, will of course cause some delay, and there is therefore no probability of a bill for the grant of land being introduced by the Government during the present session. As much as could reasonably be expected has nevertheless been done in the matter by its promoters, as they have succeeded in getting it very favourably considered by a majority of the leading members of both Houses, and they have obtained the promise of the survey, which will in itself go a great way to establish the value of our minerals.

The correspondent of the Leader telegraphed the following from Quebec on the 30th ult.:

"The extensive valuable mineral resources in the County of Hastings, at Marmora, and neighborhood, have lately attracted a good deal of attention. Mr. T. C. Wallbridge has now before the House a bill to revive the old charter of the Marmora & Belleville railway, which, if built, would do a great deal towards the development of these resources. It is proposed to build a tramway at first, which, as trade increases, may be enlarged and improved. The bill has already passed the Legislative Council, and will be before the Private Bill Committee of the Assembly in a few days. There can be no reasonable objection to it, and, if passed, the work, I believe, will be soon afterwards commenced. A large quantity of iron, copper, and other ore from this region has been exhibited in the Speaker's room to-day, and examined with much interest by members and others. These ores are of a very superior description, and indicate the mineral deposits of that part of the country to be exceedingly rich and abundant."

To the Editor of the Madoc Mercury.

SIR,—Some time ago a letter appeared in your columns filled with abuse of the Statesmen and Institutions of our country, and consisting entirely of assertions without proof, and lamentations for evils, the character and extent of which were not shown, and for which no remedy was suggested. This we took the liberty to reply to at the time, and from the long period which elapsed before an answer was received we supposed that 'The Voice' had been played out. At last, however, this modern Homer (who celebrates the downfall of Canada instead of Troy), has produced an epistle in which Scripture, pure falsehood, and vulgar personal abuse are jumbled together in the most absurd manner possible. The first and only item in his effusion having any connection with the matter in hand, accuses the writer of what he calls the Echo, of stating that a greater number had returned to Canada than had left. The statement he alludes to read nearly thus: "of those who have left the country, by far the greater number have returned." The man who cannot understand this sentence must be muddleheaded; the man who does understand it and makes it bear any other meaning, is guilty of falsehood. It must have been an affecting sight to behold this fossilized old politician, engaged during the silent hours of the night, and by the flickering light of a tallow candle, in searching the Scriptures for an expression strong enough to express his wrath against the writer of the echo; and it is truly gratifying to find that his pious labours were not unrewarded. Finally he speaks of ruin and financial famine, in such a dismal tone as to induce the belief that the bailiff had just seized his little pig, or the pound closed its remorseless gates on his best cow. The present aspect of political affairs appears to have thrown him into a state of dark and gloomy despondency, from which he will probably emerge at the next change of the moon; at present he sits gloomily in his chamber, and—to use the language of the poem of "the Raven"—

"His eyes have all the seeming  
Of a demon's that is dreaming."

Having, we think, fulfilled Solomon's injunction, as to answering a certain class of individuals according to their folly, we subscribe (using the peculiar style adopted by the Voice),

FROM ABOVE.

## Laying of the Corner-Stone of the Church of Saint John the Baptist.

The Corner-Stone of the new Church of Saint John the Baptist, now in course of erection in the village of Madoc for the United Church of England and Ireland, was laid with the ancient Masonic customs, on Tuesday last, by L. H. Henderson, Esq., D. D. G. M. Prince Edward Island A. F. and A. Masons, in the presence of several hundred spectators.

At eleven o'clock A. M. the Madoc Lodge of A. F. and A. M. opened their Lodge, and received the D. D. G. M., after which the procession formed, and, preceded by the Rifle Band from Belleville, marched through the village, and then to the Presbyterian Church, which had been kindly lent to the Building Committee for the occasion, and which was filled to its utmost capacity. The prayers, psalms, and lessons for the day were read by the Rev. Septimus Jones, of Christ Church, Belleville; after which the

Rev. Percy W. Smith, Incumbent of Madoc, read a most appropriate and impressive sermon.

First Book of Kings, fifth chapter and fifth verse. "And, behold, I purpose to build an house unto the Lord my God, as the Lord David my father, saying, Thy son, whom upon thy throne in thy room, he shall build unto my name."

Miss Smith, sister of the Incumbent, sang the Harmonium.

The services of the Church having been the procession re-formed, and again proceeded, marched to the ground, and the Mass formed round the N. E. Corner of the following ode was sung by the Choir:—

Deep in the quarries of the stone,  
Amid vast heaps of other rock;  
In darkness hid, to art unknown,  
We found this rude and shapeless  
Now shaped by art, its roughness gone,  
And fit this noble work to grace;  
And lay it here, a corner-stone,  
Chosen and sure, in proper place.

Within this stone there lies concealed  
What future ages may disclose,  
The sacred truths to us reveal'd,  
By Him who fell by ruthless foes;  
On Him, this corner-stone we build,  
To Him, this edifice erect;  
And still, until this work's fulfillment,  
May Heaven the workman's ways

The R. W. D. D. G. M. then delivered an address, after which a blessing was invoked on the Grand Chaplain.

The Grand Treasurer then deposited with the Chaplain a receptacle prepared to be placed under the Cap of the silver and copper coins of the Reign of Victoria.

The Grand Secretary read the following:

The Corner-Stone of the Church Dedicated  
SAINT JOHN THE BAPTIST

Was Laid on the 29th August, 1885,  
L. H. HENDERSON, Esq., D.D.G.M. P.E.I.

The Right Rev. JOHN TRAYNOR, Bishop of the Rev. PERCY W. SMITH, Incumbent, ANSON B. ROSS, Churchwarden, DANIEL SNIDER, Building Committee.

THOMSON STODHART AGAR, Chairman; W. ALTY; LEVITY EMPY; R. M. NORMAN; A. D. SNIDER, JOHN CLOUGHIER.

Messrs. INNES & McLEOD, Architects, ALEXANDER DUGGAN, Mason, & Builders, WM. B. EMBURY, Joiner, CHARLES GREAM, Vestry Clerk and Secretary.

which, with the last published numbers of the *Hastings Chronicle* and the *Madoc Mercury*, was also deposited with the coins.

The cement was next laid on by the Rev. Dugan; after which, a silver trowel was used by the Madoc Lodge, through their Master, drew Wright, to the R. W. D. D. G. M., who thanks and proceeded with the silver trowel the cement. The stone was then lowered by the working masons, the Brass Band by the same time. It was then adjusted in its place, proved by the Grand Master, with plumb, level, struck three times with the gavel, and declared to be "well-formed, true and trusty."

Wine, oil and corn were then poured over the stone. The R. W. D. D. G. M. saying, "May Bounteous Author of Nature bless the infant this place with all the necessities, conveniences of this life, assist in the erection and completion of this building, protect the structure every accident, and long preserve the structure from decay, and grant to us all in needful supply of Nourishment, the Wine of Refreshment, Oil of Joy."

The Band performed "God Save the Queen" and the Choir sang the Doxology.

The Grand Chaplain again offered up a prayer after which brief but pertinent addresses were given by the R. W. D. D. G. M., the Senior Warden, the Grand Chaplain, and by A. Esq., Warden of the County, and the Rev. S.

The proceedings closed with a collection of the funds for building the Church, the sum amounting to something over \$29.

The procession re-formed and returned to the Hall; the Masons and their guests afterwards at Hodgins' Hotel.

In the evening, a Lecture—the subject

the post Cowper—was delivered by the Rev. S. in the W. M. Church, which was kindly placed at the disposal of the Building Committee as more convenient than the Town Hall. The audience was a large one, but those who stopped away because they did not care for a "lecture," missed a treat which was thoroughly enjoyed by all who listened to it. The Lecture was preceded and followed by instrumental and vocal music by amateur friends and members of the Church Choir.

On this was the first occasion on which the Masons honoured the village by their presence at the laying of a corner stone, a great number of visitors were present from the country: and the frequent performance of the Belleville Brass Band, and the display of British—instead of nondescript—flags from the house of Messrs. Deans & Gray and the Hastings House, contributed to give the character of a public holiday to the 29th of August.

A second Confirmation was held in Christ Church, Belleville, by the Lord Bishop of Ontario on Sunday evening the 27th of August, when 48 candidates were presented to his Lordship by the Rev. Septimus Jones, the incumbent, making in all 109 persons, the greater number being adults—confirmed since the opening of the church on last New Year's day. The seats in this church are free and the Sunday School alone is depended upon for its support. Thus far it has been very successful. The congregation is large and increasing. The Sunday School average 150 scholars in attendance. On Sunday evening last about 800 persons were present. Collection, \$67.

**MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.**—We learn that on Friday evening last, as two young men and a young woman were coming down Crow River in a canoe, a little below Marmora village, through some unsteady movement of one of the men the canoe upset and all three were thrown into the water. One of the men barely succeeded in making the shore, but the other, after endeavouring with all his might to save the young woman, who clung desperately to him, sunk with her, and it is said was found with her arms close about his neck. His name was John Stevenson, and the young woman was called Cassell Dana; the name of the young man saved was John Grey. The one drowned, we understand, was a mute; the remains of the two unfortunates were buried on Sunday.—*Chronicle.*

**FIRE IN THE WOODS.**—For the past three or four days the woods to the west of the town line, north of the railroad track, known as "Wilkin's Bush" have been on fire. The damage so far, has been confined to the destruction of fences, but the proximity of the fire to some houses has rendered it necessary for the inhabitants to remove their furniture, to a place of safety. Owing to the extreme drought and the high winds at present prevailing, the conflagration is still spreading. The fire is said to have been occasioned by the carelessness of some parties who were shooting in the woods.—*Independent.*

**THE COUNTY JUDGESHIP.**—The Hon. George Sherwood has been gazetted to the judgeship of the County of Hastings, rendered vacant by the death of the late Judge Smart.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. F. &



A. M.

Madoc Lodge, No. 48, G. R. C.

A REGULAR COMMUNICATION of the above LODGE will be held at the HALL of the Lodge, on TUESDAY EVENING next, the 5th day of September. A Full Attendance is requested.

By order of the W. M.

JAMES O'HARA, Junior, SECRETARY.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an APPLICATION will be made at the next Sitting of the Provincial Parliament, for an ACT to incorporate a Company to BUILD a RAILWAY from Belleville to Marmora, by way of Madoc; and for a GRANT of Public Land, to aid in the construction thereof.

T. C. WALLBRIDGE.

## LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in Madoc Post Office up to the 1st September, 1865.

Allan, Thos  
Buckler, Thos  
Ball, Jehiel  
Begg, A  
Bailey, Ann  
Bradshaw, David  
Bacon, John (2)  
Bailey, Joseph  
Breakenridge, James  
Clithero, Estor  
Cooke, H  
Calvin, John (2)  
Caniff, Joseph  
Conley, F  
Campbell, Wm  
Davis, Miss Mary A  
Davis, G W  
Eager, Mrs E  
Embury, W B  
Eager, Miss A  
Fraser, Miss S J  
Fox, Thos  
Fox, Wm  
Ferguson, Wm R  
Gould, James E  
Genrow, Dinis  
Gordon, Miss Jane  
Howe, Mr A  
Hannah, John  
Hobson, Miss M E  
Hunter, Susanah  
Hunter, John  
Hauser, Mrs A E  
Hannah, John W  
Johnston, W H (2)  
Lackie, Wm  
McCathoon, W  
McCoy, Jane  
McLean, James  
McInroy, Alex  
McQuig, C R Wilkins  
McGillvary, Miss F  
O'Hara, Miss Catharine  
Prevost, Mrs (2)  
Plato, Andrew  
Phillips, Hiram  
Robinson, W  
Raney, Timothy  
Reed, Mrs Alanson  
Robinson, Henry  
Sales, A G  
Sample, Mrs H  
Stockwell, James  
Snider, A B  
Thompson, Andrew W  
Thompson, Charles  
Weese, Miss Theresa  
Weese, George  
Wannamaker, Jacob  
Young, W A

A. F. WOOD, Postmaster.

## NOTICE.

TENDERS will be Received by the REEVE and TREASURER for COLLECTING the TAXES of the United Townships of TUDOR, WOLLASTON and LIMERICK, for the Year 1865. Each Tender to contain the names of Two Responsible Parties, to enter into Bond for the due Performance of the Collector's duties. Tenders to be delivered on or before the second Monday in September, 1865. No objection to Proposals from outside the Municipality. By Order. WILLIAM HARPER, T.-Clerk. Millbridge, August 1st, 1865.

## NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO ME are hereby notified to Call and Settle up before the 20th NOVEMBER next. And All Persons having any Claims against me are requested to Present them forthwith for settlement, as I am about to leave the neighbourhood. ROBERT ALOAN. Lot No. 13, 1st Concession of Elzevir.

## DR. NICHOL,

A N EXPERIENCED HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR, may be consulted at his residence on Pinnacle Street, opposite the old Wesleyan Church, Belleville, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. each day. During the past eleven years, Dr. Nichol has paid particular attention to Chronic Diseases, and he has made a special study of Diseases of Children. Patients suffering from either Acute or Chronic Diseases, seek at their own homes, if required. Belleville, June 28th, 1865.

## Important to Farmers!

### BRIDGEWATER.

THE SUBSCRIBER having rented Hon. B. FLINT'S Carding and Cloth-Dressing Mill, is now prepared to do any work in the above branches as well and as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other Mill in the County. WOOL and PRODUCE taken for PAY at its market value. A Call is Solicited. S. J. GRIFFIN.

May 10, 1865.

## North American Hotel, Madoc.

## W. HUDGINS

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that his new Hotel, erected on the site of the old stand, is now finished and completely furnished and ready for the reception of guests. THE NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL is quite equal in all its arrangements to any first class hotel in any village in Canada. A Good Yard and Stables attached to the premises. All the Liquors are of the very best quality and brands. Fine Ale and Porter always on draught.

## NORTH HASTINGS.

## JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Executed at the

## "MERCURY"

OFFICE, MADOC.

(The Only Printing Establishment in the North Riding.)

With Neatness and Dispatch.

## SUPPORT THE LOCAL INSTITUTIONS!!

DR. J. S. LOOMIS,

Of McGill College.

HAS OPENED AN OFFICE in the Village of MADOC, in Mr. WEISS'S New Building, opposite WILSON'S medicinal Hall.

All Calls will be promptly attended to.

## MEDICAL HALL.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

C. G. WILSON,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

At Publishers' Prices, Call At

WILSON'S DRUG STORE,

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

A. F. WOOD,

MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT, MADOC.

J. R. KETCHESON,

Township Clerk,

Will be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

MR. GREAM,

Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

JAMES FITZGERALD,

ATTORNEY AND CONVEYANCER MADOC.

## FOR SALE, OR TO LET;

THE HOUSE on the North side of KELLAR'S BRIDGE. It is well adapted and situated for a GENERAL STORE.

Being eight miles distant from the Village of Hastings, on the new Gravel Road to Tudor. Six Acres of Land attached. For TERMS, inquire at the MERCURY Office.

C. E. RANKIN,

Provincial Land Surveyor, Civil Engineer, &c.

Office, Hudgins' Hotel, Madoc.

## MADOC MARKET PRICES.

SATURDAY, September 2, 1865.

ASHES	34 75 p cwt.
BAKLEY	45 cents.
OATS	30 25 cents.
WHEAT	\$1.
RYE	40 cents.
PEAS	50 cents.
HIDES	\$2.
PORK	\$ 7 bbl.
BUTTER	94 p b.
EGGS	5d.
HAY	\$

## BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

Fall Wheat, 5s 6d 60s. Spring Wheat, 4s 0d 60s. Rye, 2s 3d. 60s. Barley, 3s 3d. Oats, 1s 3d. Peas, 2s 6d. Butter, 94s 10d. Eggs, 6d. Hides, 3s. Sheepskins, 1s 6d 9d for fresh. Wool, 1s 0d. Hay, 7s 2d 60s. Potash, 22s 0d.

## THE WIND AT NIGHT.

I am listening in the twilight,—for the wind blows from the west.  
The trees would fain be sleeping, but he will not let them rest.  
He is like some wizard minstrel, when his giant hand he flings  
On his world-wide instrument, the woods, and sweeps its mystic strings.  
He is coming nearer, nearer, and I hold my breath in dread,  
While his solemn gongs go booming through the darkness overhead.  
But lo! his martial thunder should too much our souls appal,  
How sweet his mournful cadences, that gently rise and fall!  
The trees so stately swaying, what legends rare they tell  
Of summers gone, of wintry storms, of how their comrades fell!  
And their stems show white and hoary, when the fitful moon-light gleams  
Through the chasms in the flying clouds, like the shapes that haunt our dreams.  
Ten tall elm's topmost tossing boughs fantastic shapes assume  
Of travellers that fiercely ride with streaming cloak and plume.  
Dark brigands seem to chase them, up-starting full and wild,  
How often in the twilight I have watched them from a child!  
Mark! the wind sweeps through the fir-trees with a sound the chimes make  
When some monster war retreating draws them downward in its wake.  
There's a song that I've forgotten, save each verse's sad refrain:  
How the wind that crossed the mountains entered the heart-  
sick lover's brain,  
My heart is sound, my brain is clear, in air, on land or sea,  
There's a music none like these wild songs, the West-wind sings to me.

## ONE NIGHT IN A GAMBLING-HOUSE.

A little more than a year after the period when all my circumstances—chiefly the result of my reckless follies—compelled me to enter the ranks of the Metropolitan Police, as the sole means left me of procuring food and raiment, the attention of one of the principal chiefs of the force was attracted towards me by my ingenuity and boldness, which I was supposed to have manifested in hitting upon and unraveling a clue, which ultimately led to the detection and punishment of the perpetrators of an artistically contrived fraud upon an eminent tradesman of the West end of London. The chief sent for me, and after a somewhat lengthened conversation, not only expressed admiration of my conduct in the particular matter under discussion, but hinted that he might shortly need my service in some other affairs requiring intelligence and resolution.

"I think I have met you before," he remarked with a meaning smile, on dismissing me, "when you occupied a different position from your present one. Do not alarm yourself—I have no wish to pry unnecessarily into other men's secrets. Waters is a name common enough in all ranks of society, and I may know—here the cold smile deepened into an ironical expression—"be mistaken. At all events, the testimony of the gentleman whose recommendation obtained your admission to the force—I have looked into the matter since I heard of your behavior in the late business—is a sufficient guarantee that nothing more serious than imprudence and folly can be laid to your charge. I have neither right nor inclination to inquire further. To-morrow, in all probability, I shall send for you."

I came to the conclusion, as I walked homewards, that the chief's intimation of having previously met me in another sphere of life was a random and unfounded one, as I had seldom visited London in my prosperous days, and still more rarely mingled in its society. My wife, however, to whom I, of course, related the substance of the conversation, reminded me that he had once been at Doncaster during the races and suggested that he might possibly have seen me there. This was a sufficiently probable explanation of the hint—but whether the correct one or not, I cannot decide, as he never afterwards alluded to the subject, and I had not the slightest wish to renew it.

Three days elapsed before I received the expected summons. On waiting on him, I was agreeably startled to find that I was to be at once employed on a mission which the most sanguine and experienced detective officers would have felt honored to undertake.

Here is a written description of this gang of black-legs, swindlers and forgers, concluded the Commissioner, summing up his instructions. "It will be your object to discover their private haunts, and secure legal evidence of their notorious practices. We have been hitherto baffled, principally, I think, through the hasty zeal of the officers employed—you are practised especially avoid that error. They are practised scoundrels; and it requires considerable practice, as well as acumen, to unkenel and bring them to justice. One of their more recent victims is a young

Mr. Merton, son, by a former marriage, of the Dowager Lady Everton. Her ladyship has applied to us to extricate him from the toils in which he is meshed. You will call on her at five o'clock this afternoon—in plain clothes of course—and obtain whatever information on the subject she may be able to afford. Remember to communicate directly with me—and any assistance you may require shall be promptly rendered.

With these, and a few other minor directions, needless to recapitulate, I was dismissed to a task which, difficult and possibly perilous as it might prove, I hailed as a delightful relief from the weary monotony and dull routine of ordinary duty.

I hastened home, and after dressing with great care—the best part of my wardrobe had been fortunately saved by Emily from the wreck of my fortune—I proceeded to Lady Everton's mansion. I was immediately marshaled to the drawing-room, where I found her ladyship and her daughter—a beautiful fair-looking girl—awaiting my arrival. Lady Everton appeared greatly surprised at my appearance, differing, as I dare say it altogether did, from her abstract idea of a policeman, however attired or disguised—and it was not until she had perused the note of which I was the bearer, that her haughty and incredulous state became mitigated to a glance of lofty condescending civility.

He seated, Mr. Waters, said her ladyship, waving me to a chair. "This note informs me that you have been selected for the duty of endeavouring to extricate my son from the perilous entanglements in which he has unhappily involved himself."

I was about to reply—for I was silly enough to be somewhat nettled at the noble lady's haughtiness of manner—that I was engaged in the public service of extirpating a gang of swindlers with whom her son had involved himself, and was there to procure from her ladyship any information she might be possessed of likely to forward so desirable a result—but, fortunately, the remembrance of my actual position, spite of my gentleman's attire, flashed vividly upon my mind, and instead of permitting my glib tongue to wag irreverently in the presence of a right honourable, I bowed with deferential acquiescence.

Her ladyship proceeded, and I, in substance, repeated the following information:—

Mr. Charles Merton, during the few months which had elapsed, had very literally fallen "amongst thieves." A passion for gambling seemed to have taken entire possession of his being; and almost every day, as well as night of his haggard, feverish life, was spent at play. A run of ill luck, according to his own belief—but in very truth a run of downright robbery—had set in against him, and he had not only dissipated all the ready money which he had inherited and the large sums which the foolish indulgence of his lady mother had supplied him with, but had involved himself in bonds, bills and other obligations, to a frightful amount. The principal agent in effecting this ruin was one Sanford—a man of fashionable and dashing exterior, and the presiding spirit of the gang of desperadoes whom I was commissioned to hunt out. Strange to say, Mr. Merton had the blindest reliance upon this man of honour; and even now—tricked, despoiled as he had been by him and his gang—relied on his counsel and assistance for his escape from the desperate position in which he was involved.

The Everton estates had passed, in default of male issue, to a distant relative of the late lord; so that ruin, absolute and irredeemable, stared both the wretched dupe and his relatives in the face. Lady Everton's jointure was not a very large one, and her son had been permitted to squander sums which should have been devoted to the discharge of some claims which were now pressed harshly against her.

I listened with the deepest interest to Lady Everton's narrative. Repeatedly during the course of it, as she accidentally alluded to the manner and appearance of Sanford, who had been introduced by Mr. Merton to his mother and sister, a suspicion, which the police papers had first awakened, that the gentleman in question was an old acquaintance of mine, and one moreover, whose favours I was extremely desirous to return in kind, flashed with increased conviction across my mind. This surmise I, of course, kept to myself—and after emphatically cautioning the ladies to keep our proceedings a profound secret from Mr. Merton, I took my leave, amply provided with the resources requisite for carrying into effect the scheme I had resolved upon. I also arranged that, instead of waiting personally on her ladyship, which might excite observations and suspicion, I should report my progress by letter through the post.

"If it should be he!" thought I, as I emerged into the street. The bare supposition had sent the blood through my veins with furious violence. "If this

Sanford be, as I suspect, that villain Card, indeed be triumph—victory! Lady Everton, in that case seek to animate my zeal by money recompense. A blighted existence, and gentle wife by his means cast down from hence to sordid beggary, would stimulate the craven that ever crawled the earth to energy. Pray Heaven my suspicions prove true—and then, oh my enemy, look well to your avenger is at your heels!"

Sanford, I had been instructed, was sent at the Italian opera during the ballet; he generally occupied was designated in the ranks of the police; and I saw by the bill very successful piece was to be performed there and determined on being present.

I entered the house at ten o'clock, just commencement of the ballet, and I looked empty. The momentary disappointment was repaid. Five minutes had not elapsed, when looking more insolently triumphant than ever, entered arm and arm with a pale, aristocratic young man, whom I had no difficulty, from his resemblance to a portrait in Lady Everton's drawing room, in deciding to be Merton.

(To be continued).

## VARIETIES.

Somebody suggests that the Great Eastern, with reference to the Atlantic Cable is "a come again."

A man, courting a young woman, was interrupted by her father as to his occupation. "I am a hanger upon a large scale," he replied. He said the girl, and turned out to be a bill-sticker.

A New Orleans newspaper contains this statement: "For sale, an excellent young horse, suit any timid lady or gentleman, with a long tail."

"Ma," said a little boy, "has aunt got her mouth?"—"No, my dear, why do you ask?" "Cause Captain Jones caught hold of her said he was going to take honey from her and she said, 'Well, make haste'."

A phrenological professor, who abounds in conceit so much that he sometimes misapprehends interrogations for wholesome inquiries makes them accordingly, one morning observed Barrel quietly smoking a cigar. "Friend," said he, in a severe tone, "don't you think that the man who uses tobacco is a fool?" "said Barrel, "it may be so; but there is one that you are not aware of, and which I will press on your mind; that there are a great many fools who don't use it." The phrenologist, in inference, and discontinued the conversation.

Queen Caroline pressed Bishop Rundle to her faults. "If it so please your Majesty," he, "I will tell you of one. Persons come from parts of the kingdom to see your majesty attend Whitehall Chapel. It is therefore lamented that you talk so much to the king, divine service."—"Thank you, my lord," said the queen; "now tell me another of my faults."—"That I will do, with great pleasure," said the queen, "when your majesty has corrected that which I just mentioned."

REFUSING A LIBERAL OFFER.—At an outdoor far up the country (Kaffirland) resided an outcast wife. The latter was warned by her husband to venture far alone from the house; but of imprudently going beyond her usual limits, she encountered a wild-looking Kaffir, who took her hand, and would be moved by no entreaties to her to depart. He made her sit down, and, under her bonnet, let down her fair long hair, at which expressed rapturous admiration. He next took her gloves, and appeared enchanted with her hands. How much further he would have carried investigations it is impossible to say, had not a poor lady been rescued by a party of squaws, with jealousy in their looks and gestures, upon the Kaffir, thus giving her the opportunity of escaping to her home. Next morning the lady's husband was awakened at an early hour by great clattering under their window; and, on inquiring the cause of the disturbance, the gentleman accosted by the hero of the previous day, who, been so impressed by the charms of our fair woman, that he had come with twelve squaws to the liberal offer of exchanging them for the man's wife, and was not a little surprised when generous terms were refused.

# THE MADOC MERCURY

## AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

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MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.) SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1865.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

### The Want of Money in Canada.

Long and frequent lists of bankrupts; the numerous mortgage sales; the continual notices by agents to their customers of the necessity of the settlement of long overdue accounts, as well as occasional hints of newspaper proprietors to their subscribers who have not paid up for years; all go to show that in the matter of money the people of this country are decidedly "up." On this account, and the consequent demand for employment either in agricultural or manufacturing pursuits, numbers continue to flock to the United States, where money—albeit a depreciated paper currency—is plentiful. For the same reason, the tide of emigration from the Old World to us—as many emigrants being landed at the Garden, New York, alone, in a month, as in Canada in the course of a year. As a matter of course, the value of property in the States is the increase, while here there is a corresponding falling off. In fact, farms seem to be almost unsaleable, advertisements of sales of this description being rare year after year in the columns of the newspapers, and unlovely speculators frequently coming to the effect that they cannot obtain half the price they offered. Lands at a dollar an acre, and the grants, fail to attract new settlers. Nor is it wondered at. Comparatively few of our people have the means to hire the new comers as they do, and thus enable them to save something with on their own account; and the man who attempts to settle in a district where the only mode of employment open to him are the making of rails, or working for the lumbermen, must have the strength of body and possess a more philosophical contempt for money than fall to the lot of the majority of mankind.

In the United States, every emigrant is estimated to take the addition of three thousand dollars to the wealth of the nation. But here he is contemptuously looked down upon and spoken of as a "greenback." Why? Because it is known that in all probability his small stock of ready money will soon be expended; and then, from the difficulty, if not impossibility of his obtaining remunerative employment, little or nothing more is to be made out of him. In the view of the subject conduces most to the prosperity, scarcely needs to be pointed out.

It is the want of money, and its depressing consequences, to be remedied? Some think that much evil arises from those who are so fortunate as to have money to lend, being allowed to demand as high an interest as they can obtain for its use; and the return of prosperity would follow the re-imposition of a rate limited by law. That certainly cannot be; but it will never succeed in making money plentiful. As long as our currency is based on gold we must be content to pay just such rates as it will fetch in other parts of the world, or go without under the operation of the law of "limited liability" schemes of all sorts—the building of huge railroads, the improvement of estates, banks, mines, &c., &c.—"Atlantic Cables," &c., &c.—have for years absorbed all the spare capital of England and have greatly contributed to the marvellous general prosperity that country now enjoys; and the rate of interest will not avail much to attract more capital this way. And so it happens, that the stagnation which prevails here as compared with

England and the United States, and the impossibility of getting gold enough, is increasing the number of those who favour Mr. Isaac Buchanan's scheme of a "Canadian paper money" system, which shall enable farmers to obtain the means of improving their lands, and consequently of increasing the quantity and value of their produce; and at the same time aid in the establishment and development of manufactures of all descriptions. An organ—called the *Valuator*—to advocate this "sounder monetary basis" has recently been established at Port Hope, but as yet it has not explained the exact means by which the end it aims at is to be accomplished. Meanwhile it shows that the business capital of this Province—consisting of goods, securities and money—approximates One Hundred and Ten Millions of Dollars, and that for its benefit there is a banking establishment of Thirty Millions of Dollars, furnishing a circulation of Eight Millions; while the farming interest of Upper and Lower Canada, of the value, in round numbers, of Five Hundred and Sixty-four Millions of Dollars—an amount equal to more than five times the value of the business capital of the Province—is "without the means of commanding money in any other way than the beggarly one of borrowing at a high rate of interest upon pledged security worth two or three times the value of the loan."

Now, what reason is there that the farming capital of the country should not be represented by paper money that should serve as a circulating medium as well as the notes issued by the few banks which control the business of the country? None whatever, if the farmers as a body choose to take the subject up. The advocates of the system, however, if they wish to get up an agitation that will tell upon professional politicians when seeking the votes of the farmers, must follow the example of the Anti-Corn-Law League in England, and in addition to an organ in the press, send competent lecturers throughout the country to explain the subject.

One of the natural consequences of the excessive issue of Government paper money in the United States has been to breed a spirit of extravagant speculation, which has recently led numerous bankers, clerks, brokers, &c., to commit "huge robberies," as follows:—

Charles Windsor, Mercantile Bank	\$275,000
Alfred Townsend, New Haven Savings Bk	115,000
Smith J. Eastman, produce broker	500,000
Henry B. Jenkins, Phoenix Bank	300,000
P. K. Munford, stock broker	130,000
Edward B. Ketchum, banker	4,500,000
Unknown, cashier	100,000
Total	\$5,920,000

### Abrogation of Reciprocity.

The abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty being no longer an impossible contingency, two important questions naturally present themselves: How would it affect the interests of Canada? and how can our people best adapt themselves to the altered circumstances?

Nothing can be more certain than that reciprocal trade has largely benefited both the United States and Canada. It is self-evident, therefore, that its abolition would inflict a certain amount of injury upon both countries. But the people of Canada have no reason to regard this result with such gloomy apprehensions as many indulge in. The change would no doubt disarrange trade at first, and serve afterwards, to some extent, to discourage commercial transactions with our neighbours. But we need not fear that our agricultural productions will remain without purchasers, or that we are so dependent on the United States that an illiberal change in their commercial policy will seriously retard our prosperity.

If our present commercial relations with the United States are to cease, the change could hardly take place at a more favourable time for Canada than the present. Not to speak of the progress made by this Province since 1854, the late rebellion has largely altered the position of the two countries. We are, comparatively speaking, lightly taxed; they are more heavily taxed. The burden of taxation presses on the American farmer as upon all other classes. They cannot take their

crops as cheaply as before the war, and consequently the prices of produce must rule high in their markets. Under these circumstances, it is not unreasonable to suppose that our millers and farmers may obtain nearly, if not quite, as high a figure for their flour and grain without Reciprocity as they would have done with the Treaty, but without any increase of American taxation. Doubtless it would be better if our flour, grain, lumber, live stock, &c., continued to pass across the lines without "let or hindrance." But even should we be required to pay 20 per cent. duty, we will still occupy quite as favourable a position as our neighbours themselves.

Under the most adverse circumstances, the loss of Reciprocity to Canada would not likely be more than \$3,000,000 per annum—that is 20 per cent. on \$15,000,000, the average annual amount of our free exports. But would we continue to sell as largely to the United States as before? We think not. At present, a large proportion of American purchases of Canadian wheat and flour are for export to Europe. A saving of 20 per cent. would now throw the whole of this trade into the hands of Canadian dealers, and thus our sharp-sighted neighbours would lose both the trade and the duty. It is easy to foresee that in this way our loss would be largely reduced below \$3,000,000, and if our forwarders sent their cargoes by the St. Lawrence route, and thus built up our shipping interests, we would have a collateral advantage of no small importance.

It is quite reasonable to conclude that, if the Americans place a duty of 20 per cent. upon our raw products, at least one-half of it will fall upon themselves. This fact, of itself, would reduce Canada's loss to \$1,500,000 per annum.

We do not despair that a new Reciprocity Treaty may eventually be enacted; but we think it our duty as a commercial journal to press upon our people to consider the best course to adopt, should negotiations fail. "Forewarned is to be forearmed." We do not doubt that, even without Reciprocity, Canadian products will command a fair price in American markets. But our millers and produce dealers should render themselves independent of New York and Boston, by making arrangements to ship direct to Europe whenever necessary. And why should not a large trade in breadstuffs be done with the Maritime Provinces? In 1862 they bought of the United States 3,615,232 bushels of grain, whilst we sold the latter 2,850,000. Why should Canada not supply these Provinces direct? If Reciprocity is abolished, Montreal should become the great depot of Western produce, and the St. Lawrence our principal route of transportation. \* \* \* After carefully considering the subject, we do not think the loss of the Treaty—be it what it may—will be such as to cause any "ruin and decay," which some have been led to fear. It would at first considerably disturb business, and cause our agriculturists to vary somewhat the articles they produce, but the day has gone by when it could seriously embarrass either country.—*Trade Review.*

### From Europe.

The Great Eastern had arrived at Sheerness. The Atlantic Telegraph Company have resolved to lay the new cable next June and pick up the old one. Mr. Mason, writing to the Times, says that orders were at once forwarded to stop the *Shenandoah's* cruise on the termination of the war.

The English squadron arrived at Brest on the 21st. The French and English squadrons were to arrive at Spithead on the 25th August. Great preparations are making at Portsmouth to give a fitting reception to the French fleet. Grand banquets, balls, military reviews and illuminations are in the programme.

The cattle plague continues. The weather continued to be unsettled in England. Rains still interfered with the harvest, and caused anxiety for the crops.

A Cork paper says the Fenians are very active in that city and neighbourhood. Large crowds in it regularly assemble for drill.

The New York correspondent of the Times writes upon the depth and earnestness of the irritation against England in all classes of American society. He expatiates upon, and endeavours to palliate some of the reasons for this ill feeling.

The cholera is disappearing at Constantinople, Gibraltar, Barcelona and Valencia.

The convention based on the Austro-Prusso-Danish treaty of peace was concluded at Gastein. Prussia gets Lauenburg, paying Austria pecuniary indemnity. Prussia rules Schleswig and Austria Holstein until the future of the Duchies is decided.

It is officially stated that at the Salzburg conference it was agreed between the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia that Kiel harbour is to be occupied by Prussia, as though in Holstein.

Austria and Russia will propose to the Diet the construction of a German fleet.

It is expected that the Prussian troops will evacuate Holstein and Austria assume administration there on the 15th of September, and that at the same time Austria will evacuate Schleswig and leave the administration to Prussia.

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The N. Y. Herald has published a complete list of the railroad accidents attended by loss of life or injury to the person that have occurred in the United States since the commencement of the year. In not quite eight months there have been 216 casualties, by which 266 persons have been killed and 1,109 wounded. This is only the number killed and wounded recorded at the time of the accident, and who died shortly after. Of course many of the wounded were but slightly injured, but how many died after weeks or months of suffering from wounds we shall probably never know.

Baphum announces the opening of his new museum. He has already in five spacious saloons 100,000 curiosities, a mammoth aquarium, and a lecture-room one-third larger than the old one and a superior dramatic company. He has over 100 workmen engaged on the two buildings to be used for the purpose. The buildings are situated just above the St. Nicholas Hotel, on Broadway.



## THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9.

## IMPEDIMENTS TO IMMIGRATION.

The Hon. Mr. MacPherson has introduced a series of resolutions in the Legislative Council, for the encouragement of immigration by free grants of wild land to actual settlers. The debate thereon, so far as it has gone, shows that the Commissioner of Crown Lands does not approve of the proposition generally, although he is in favour of giving the lands in the central portion of the Upper Province to actual settlers "at a reduced price, reserving the timber duties, and doing away with the system of settlers' licenses." Mr. Flint, in the same spirit, declared he was always in favour of giving lands free to settlers, "but only such as did not contain valuable pine should be given." So, too, Mr. Skead was not in favour of indiscriminate grants, "particularly in pine sections."

Such remarks clearly indicate that the lumbermen, for the protection of their own particular interests, will oppose as energetically as ever the encroachments of settlers on their preserves. They would keep the country a wilderness till, at their convenience it is cleared of all the valuable pine, and then would generously permit the poor settlers to make the most of what is left. If this is to be the policy of the government, the country may as well give up all hope of attracting an increase of immigration, for which some plan has been devised by the Minister of Agriculture. It is useless to expect the class of men who might be induced to settle on the wild lands, to take them up when fettered with conditions as to cutting

the timber on their lots, when they are free to do as they please with the lands they obtain from the government, if they go to the United States.

Why should the lumbermen be so vehemently opposed to settlers getting hold of pine lands? Is it harder work to fell the trees on land owned by private individuals than on the Crown Lands? In the one case, however, the lumbermen have only to pay certain dues; in the other, they would have to pay the actual value of the article. When Mr. Flint tells us "that he knew of single lots of one hundred acres in his county which had paid \$300 timber dues"—does he not raise a suspicion that the lumberman who paid that amount made a better bargain out the transaction than the government did? What percentage to the actual value of the pine taken off those "single lots" did the \$300 bear? We may be labouring under a wrong impression, but from the eagerness with which the lumbermen contend against the approach of settlers, it seems as if the Government has hitherto parted with its valuable pine property on terms far below its actual worth, or what the great lumbermen could afford to pay for it; and it would be well for the Finance Minister to look into the matter, and see if he cannot raise a higher revenue from this source in future. The lumbermen would not fight so hard to retain their hold on our forests, and prevent their clearing up and settlement, unless they made an uncommonly good thing out of it in the long run.

M. Skead thinks the limit-holder would be more careful, and waste less pine, if he had a permanent lease of twenty-one years. Only let this idea be carried out, and then good-bye to the settlement of the townships to the north of us for many a long year to come.

From a subsequent discussion of the subject in the Assembly, on resolutions introduced by Mr. McConkey, it appears there is some difference of opinion in the cabinet about the management of the Crown lands, and that the Government would rather like not to have any such resolutions pressed upon the attention of Parliament.

Parliament is to be prorogued next week. The session will have lasted just long enough to enable the M.P.'s to draw the full allowance of \$600, instead of only \$6 per diem for a session a few days shorter.

On the measure for the acquisition of the North-West Territory, the Government does not look upon the statement they have to make as one of "much importance." The art of government, now-a-days, consists of doing next to nothing and being well paid for it.

**THE RAILWAY BILL.**—The amendments to Mr. Flint's bill consist of the addition of the names of T. C. Wallbridge and E. D. O'Flynn, Esqs., to the list of Provisional Directors, and a clause empowering the Marmora Iron Company to unite with the Railway Company, and to unite the undertakings into one, on such terms as shall seem to be for their mutual interest.

A bill introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Cockburn, to authorize the Cobourg and Peterborough Company to construct a tramway or railway from the Marmora Iron Works to the River Trent or Rice Lake, was read a second time on Tuesday.

The spell of hot weather which continued steadily for three or four weeks, ended on Friday with a cool breeze from the East. Rain, moreover, which was much needed, began to fall in the afternoon.

## Settlement of the Wild Land

In the Legislative Council, on the 31st ult. Hon. Mr. MacPherson moved a series of resolutions relating to the settlement of our wild lands, that the Crown Lands of the Province be thrown open to actual settlers, and free grants of them. He contrasted the policy of the States in offering their lands as free grants, a policy heretofore pursued in Canada. He largely from the immigration returns of the States, showing that since 1832 the United States received some four million seven hundred immigrants against seven hundred thousand by the St. Lawrence. Much of the large difference in our respective land policies, he thought it was time we should take some steps to attract immigration and prevent the exodus of taking place from the province. Giving land to actual settlers would, in his opinion, have good effect in the desired direction.

Hon. Mr. Alexander seconded the resolutions fully concurred in the views of the mover. Energetic steps were necessary to restore the of immigration, and he thought the government would gain more in the increased consumption of dutiable goods and the production of agricultural products than they would lose by giving land.

Hon. Mr. Macdonald said the difficulty which the economists had generally to contend with was to provide for their redundant population. Ours was exactly the reverse. We resorted far in advance of our population. We had abundance, and wanted people to inhabit and cultivate it. Let the lands be given free to actual settlers with only such restrictions as would ensure reforestation and cultivation. He had no fear of the result. He believed that it would add so largely to the natural resources and population of the country, the amount lost by not charging a price for the land would be amply made good to the government of the country.

Hon. Mr. Campbell did not concur with the mover of the resolutions. He thought such a sweeping measure. The lands in the district were already offered at one shilling per acre. He was himself in favour of giving the lands in the central portions of the upper provinces to actual settlers, at a reduced price, reserving the timber duties, and doing away with the system of settlers' licenses. The amount of arrears due on Crown Lands was large, amounting to some nine millions of dollars. The province, and the collection of these arrears, be seriously jeopardized by the proposed measure. He trusted that the hon. gentleman would not do so.

The debate, on motion of Hon. Mr. Ross, was adjourned till Monday.

On Monday, Hon. Mr. MacPherson replied to the argument of the Commissioner of Crown Lands. He gave our remaining lands free in his opinion endanger the collection of the arrears due to the government. On the other hand, he thought if anything would give a value to the arrears it would be the increase in population. The value of the lands which were security for the arrears would be increased. But he thought it better for the country if the government were to wipe out these arrears, than that they stand in the way of the progress of the country, had a strong and able government, and now time most propitious for the introduction of a policy by starting public works to attract immigrants to our shores, and by free grants of land to them.

Hon. Mr. Currie followed in support of the resolutions.

Hon. Mr. Flint was always in favour of lands free to settlers, but only such lands as did not contain valuable pine should be given. He had single lots of one hundred acres in his county which had paid \$300 timber dues.

Hon. Mr. Skead was glad the subject had been thoroughly discussed. He was not in favour of indiscriminate free grants, particularly in pine sections. He would extend the system of colonization to the good hardwood lands lying beyond the pine country. He thought the colonization was far from being a failure, had been the very best thing the country had ever made, and they should extend it. It was of great importance to the country that pine timber should be preserved and made most of, and in order to do this the limit-holder should have a more permanent and secure title. He present the lumbermen used the forests wisely. He had no hesitation in saying that for every tree that found its way to the Quebec market,

were cut down in the woods. If the limit holder had a permanent lease of twenty-one years he would do so. He would use the timber carefully and endeavour to preserve it from fire. There were large tracts of good hardwood lying to the south of Lake Tipisaw, which the settler could use to advantage for farming purposes, and those lands ought to be opened up by extending colonization roads into them. Hon. Mr. Simpson thought pine should be preserved. It made him sad to see quantities of valuable pine left to rot in the woods by lumbermen. They should be made to pay for every tree they cut down, and not for those only which they brought to market. The debate was at this stage adjourned.

#### Yenish Demonstration in Ireland.

(From the Belfast News-Letter of August 18.)

Yesterday, the much talked-of "demonstration" of the Fenian fraternity came off. Some fifty strangers and about eight times as many people belonging to the country made it up. It is not impossible that the apprehensions entertained would have been realized if the government had not promptly sent a large force to Scarva and Banbridge to preserve the peace. In the morning, one hundred of the Sixtieth Rifles, under Major Teale, arrived at the village from Ferry, instead of those who left on the previous evening. There were also in the village and in the neighbourhood upwards of one hundred constabulary, under County Inspector Kelly and Sub-Inspectors Singleton, Bolger, Williams, and Robertson. An equal military and constabulary force was situated in Banbridge. It appears that, in the programmes of the confraternity, a large meeting was to have assembled at Lisnaga de chapel, about two miles from Scarva, after the usual services of the day. But the formidable peace force in town and the remonstrances of the priests had the effect of dwarfing the "demonstration" into a very insignificant thing. About forty men lingered about the chapel for some time after the appointed hour. Shortly after ten o'clock they were joined by some twenty-five suspicious-looking characters, who drove from Armagh on five cars, and about a dozen who drove from Tandagee on two. Drums were then produced, and beaten for a few minutes. There were fresh arrivals, and finally a procession was formed, numbering about 120 men, women, and boys. This gathering, increasing as it went along, marched to music along the Banbridge road, and through Llanafilly to Lawrencestown. It was followed by a body of police, under Capt. O'Donoghue, R.M. County Inspector Kelly, and Sub-Inspector Robertson, which at Lawrencestown was reinforced by another party under Sub-Inspector Singleton. It was the intention of a number of the mob to go to the house of G. E. Bowdin, Esq. J. P., who, like all other magistrates of the country, is obnoxious to the Fenians. A party of the police, however, had preceded them, and took up their position at the entrance to that gentleman's demesne. A contingent from some other place swelled the crowd at Lawrencestown to about 200, or, at the utmost, 350 people. After being supplied with drink, the procession reformed. At this time they had nine drums and two fife. The drums were painted green and white, and one or two of them wore the harp without the crown. A gun bough was at times carried in front of the mob, but no banners were exhibited. They marched through Gifford with a most defiant air, apparently in-riking attack, and it was generally believed that they had firearms among them, though none were exhibited. They were closely followed by the police, and no disturbance occurred. Whatever the object of these silly malecontents may have been, the vigilance of Captain O'Dowd would have prevented any open violence; and in the presence of the police it would have been madness to attempt anything of the sort. After leaving Gifford, the crowd gradually dispersed. Thus ended a display which was to have terrified Ulster, and which the deluded people who engaged in it thought would have eventuated in a revolution.

#### BIRTH.

RICHARDSON.—At Madoc, on Wednesday, September 6th, Mr. James Richardson, of a son.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

#### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an APPLICATION will be made at the next Sitting of the Provincial Parliament for an ACT to incorporate a Company to BUILD a RAILWAY from Belleville to Marmora, by way of Madoc; and for a GRANT of Public Land, to aid in the construction thereof.

R. C. WALLBRIDGE.

#### LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in Madoc Post Office up to the 1st September, 1865.

Allan, Thos  
Bucklor, Thos  
Bell, Jehiel  
Begg, A  
Bailey, Ann  
Bradshaw, David  
Bacon, John (2)  
Bailey, Joseph  
Breakenridge, James  
Clithero, Estor  
Cooke, H  
Calvin, John (2)  
Caniff, Joseph  
Conley, F  
Campbell, Wm  
Davis, Miss Mary A  
Davis, G W  
Eager, Mrs E  
Embury, W B  
Eager, Miss A  
Fraser, Miss S J  
Fox, Thos  
Fox, Wm  
Ferguson, Wm R  
Gould, James E  
Genrow, Dinis  
Gordon, Miss Jane  
Howe, Mr A  
Hannah, John  
Hobson, Miss M E  
Hunter, Susanah  
Hunter, John  
Hauser, Mrs A E  
Hannah, John W  
Johnston, W H (2)  
Lackie, Wm  
McCutecheon, W  
McCoy, Jane  
McLean, James  
McInroy, Alex  
McQuig, C R Wilkins  
McGillivray, Miss F  
O'Hara, Miss Catharine  
Prevost, Mrs (2)  
Plato, Andrew  
Phillips, Hiram  
Robinson, W  
Raney, Timothy  
Reed, Mrs Alanson  
Robinson, Henry  
Sales, A G  
Sample, Mrs H  
Stockwell, James  
Snider, A B  
Thompson, Andrew W  
Thompson, Charles  
Weese, Miss Theresa  
Weese, George  
Wannamaker, Jacob  
Young, W A

A. F. WOOD, Postmaster.

#### NOTICE.

TENDERS will be Received by the REEVE and TREASURER for COLLECTING the TAXES of the United Townships of TUDOR, WOLLASTON and LIMERICK, for the Year 1865. Each Tender to contain the names of Two Responsible Parties, to enter into Bond for the due Performance of the Collector's duties. Tenders to be delivered on or before the second Monday in September, 1865.  
No objection to Proposals from outside the Municipality.  
By Order.

WILLIAM HARPER, T.-Clerk.  
Millbridge, August 7th, 1865.

#### NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO ME are hereby notified to Call and Settle up before the 20th NOVEMBER next. And All Persons having any Claims against me are requested to Present them forthwith for settlement, as I am about to leave the neighbourhood.

ROBERT ALGAN.  
Lot-No. 13, 1st Concession of Elzevir.

#### DR. NICHOL,

AN EXPERIENCED HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN. SURGEON, and ACCOUCHEUR, may be consulted at his residence on Pinnacle Street, opposite the old Wesleyan Church, Belleville, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 2 P.M. each day. During the past eleven years, Dr. Nichol has paid particular attention to Chronic Diseases, and he has made a special study of Diseases of Children.  
Patients suffering from either Acute or Chronic Diseases, seen at their own homes, if required.  
Belleville, June 28th, 1865.

#### Important to Farmers!

#### BRIDGEWATER.

THE SUBSCRIBER having rented Hon. B. FLINT'S Carding and Cloth-Dressing Mill, is now prepared to do any work in the above branches as well and as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other Mill in the County.

WOOL and PRODUCE taken for PAY at its market value.

A Call is Solicited.

S. J. GRIFFIN.

May 10, 1865.

#### North American Hotel, Madoc.

#### W. HUDGINS

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that his new Hotel, erected on the site of the old stand, is now finished and completely furnished and ready for the reception of guests. THE NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL is quite equal in all its arrangements to any first class hotel in any village in Canada. A Good Yard and Stables attached to the premises. All the Linens are of the very best quality and brands. Fine Ale and Porter always on hand.

#### NORTH HASTINGS.

#### JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Executed at the

"MERCURY"

OFFICE, MADOC,

(The Only Printing Establishment in the North Riding.)  
With Neatness and Dispatch.

#### SUPPORT THE LOCAL INSTITUTIONS!!

Dr. J. S. LOOMIS,

Of McGill College,

HAS OPENED AN OFFICE in the Village of MADOC, in Mr. WEISS'S New Building, opposite WILSON'S Medical Hall.  
All Calls will be promptly attended to.

#### MEDICAL HALL.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

C. G. WILSON,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

#### FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,

At Publishers' Prices, Call At

WILSON'S DRUG STORE,

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

A. F. WOOD,

MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,  
MADOC.

J. R. KETCHESON,

Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

Mr. GREAM,

Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

JAMES FITZGERALD,

ATTORNEY AND CONVEYANCER  
MADOC.

#### FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

THE HOUSE on the North side of KELLAR'S BRIDGE. It is well adapted and situated for a

#### GENERAL STORE,

Being eight miles distant from the Village of Hastings, on the new Gravel Road to Tudor. Six Acres of Land attached.  
For TERMS, inquire at the MERCURY Office.

C. E. RANKIN,

Provincial Land Surveyor,  
Civil Engineer, &c.

Office, Hudgins' Hotel, Madoc.

#### MADOC MARKET PRICES.

SATURDAY, September 9, 1865.

ASHES .....	\$1 75 @ 6wt.
BARLEY .....	45 cents.
OATS .....	36@35 cents.
WHEAT .....	\$1.
RYE .....	40 cents.
PEAS .....	50 cents.
HIDES .....	40.
PORK .....	6 @ 6lb.
BUTTER .....	94 @ 5.
EGGS .....	54.
HAY .....	5.

#### BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

Fall Wheat, 26 60@65 100. Spring Wheat, 26 20@26 00.  
Rye, 26 24. 22@24. Barley, 26 24. Oats, 16 00.  
Peas, 26 04. Butter, 94@100. Eggs, 64. Hides, 38.  
Sheepskins, 16@21 60 for fresh. Wool, 16 00. Hay, 78-80 @ 100 ton.

## FORGET-ME-NOTS.

By the river sitting,  
I used to smile and sigh,  
Stay awhile their fitting,  
To draw up a fitting  
Portion of the tide.

While with gaze unflinching,  
Through the vesper hours,  
Blue eyes were desiring,  
Watching, and requiring  
Its return in showers.

"Here where we are growing,  
Oh, forget us not!"  
Think how we are showing  
Heaven's face in our glowing,  
Lowly though our lot."

Came the rain at right time,  
(Wise is Heaven's delay.)  
And a stormy night-time  
Heralded a bright time  
For the flowers next day.

And upon the morrow,  
When I saw their dyes,  
Oh, I thought, how sorrow,  
It waits, may borrow  
Blessings from the skies.

## ONE NIGHT IN A GAMBLING-HOUSE.

(Continued.)

My course of action was at once determined upon. Fearing only to master the emotion which the sight of the glittering roulette in whose poisonous fold I had been involved and crushed inspired, I passed to the parlour of the house, and boldly entered the ante-chamber. Cardon's back was toward me, and I tapped him lightly on the shoulder. He turned quickly round—and if a basilisk had confronted him, he could scarcely have exhibited greater surprise. My aspect, nevertheless, was studiously bland and conciliatory, and my outstretched hand seemed to invite a renewal of our old friendship.

"Waters!" he at last stammered, feebly accepting my proffered grasp—who would have thought of meeting you here?"

"Not you, certainly, since you stare at an old friend as if he were some frightful goblin about to swallow you. Really!"

"Hush! let us speak together in the lobby. An old friend," he added, in answer to Mr. Merton's surprised stare, "we will return in an instant."

"Well, what is all this, Waters?" said Cardon, recovering his wonted sang froid the instant we were alone. "I understood you had retired from amongst us, were in fact—what shall I say?"

"Ruined—done up! Nobody should know that better than you."

"My good fellow, you do not imagine"—

"I imagine nothing, my dear Cardon. I was very thoroughly done—done brown, as is written in the vulgar tongue. But fortunately my kind old uncle—"

"Passage is dead!" interrupted my old acquaintance, eagerly jumping to a conclusion, "and you are his heir. I congratulate you, my dear fellow. This is indeed a charming reverse of circumstances."

"Yes, but mind I have given up the old game. No more dice-devilery for me. I have promised Emily never even to touch a card again."

The cold hard eye of the incarnate fiend—he was little else—glamed mockingly as these "good intentions" of a practical gamester fell upon his ear—but he replied, "very good, quite right, my dear boy."

But come, let me introduce you to Mr. Merton, a highly connected personage, I assure you. By the way, Waters," he added, in a caressing and very confidential tone, "my name, for family and some other reasons, which I will hereafter explain to you, is for the present Sanford."

"Sanford!"

"Yes; do not forget. But ah, or the ballet will be over."

I was introduced in due form to Mr. Merton as an old and esteemed friend, whom he (Sanford) had not seen for many months.—At the conclusion of the ballet, Sanford proposed that we should adjourn to the European Coffee House, nearly opposite, and out we sallied. At the top of the staircase we jostled against the Commissioner, who, like us, was leaving the house. He bowed slightly to Mr. Merton's apology, and his eye wandered coldly and briefly over our persons; not the slightest sign of recognition escaped him. I thought it possible he did not know me in my changed apparel—but looking back after descending a few steps I was quickly undeceived. A sharp quick glance, expressive both of encouragement and surprise, shot out from under his pince-nez, and as swiftly vanished.—He did not know how little I needed spurring to gain the goal we had in view.

We discussed two or three bottles of wine with much gaiety and relish. Sanford especially was in

excellent spirits—brimming over with brilliant anecdotes and sparkling badinage.

He saw in me a fresh rich prey, and his eager spirit revelled by anticipation in the victory which he doubted nothing to obtain over my "excellent intentions and wife-plighted virtue." About half-past twelve he promised to adjourn. This was eagerly assented to by Mr. Merton, who had for some time exhibited unmistakable symptoms of impatience and unrest.

"You will accompany us, Waters?" said Sanford, as we rose to depart. "There is, I suppose, no vow registered in the matrimonial archives against looking on at a game played by others?"

"Oh no! but do not ask me to play."

"Certainly not," and a devilish sneer curled his lip. "Your virtue shall suffer no temptation, be assured."

We soon arrived before the door of a quiet, respectable looking house, in one of the streets leading to the Strand; a low peculiar knock, given by Sanford, was promptly answered; then a password, which I did not catch, was whispered by him through the keyhole as we passed in.

We proceeded up stairs to the first floor, the shutters of which were carefully closed, so that no intimation of what was going on could possibly reach the street. The apartment was brilliantly lighted, a roulette table and dice and cards were in full activity; wines and liquors of all varieties were profusely present. There were about half-a-dozen persons that comprised eleven or twelve well-dressed desperadoes, whose sinister aspects induced a momentary qualm, lest one or more of the pleasant party might suspect or recognize my vocation. This, however, I reflected was scarcely possible. My beat, during the short period I had been in the force, was far distant from the usual haunts of such gentry, and I was otherwise unknown in London. Still, questioning glances were eagerly directed towards my introducer; and one big burly fellow, a foreigner—the rascals were the scum of various countries—was unpleasantly inquisitorial. "Ten responde!" I heard Sanford say, in answer to his iterated queries; and he added something in a whisper which brought a sardonic smile to the fellow's lips, and induced a total change in his demeanour towards myself. This was reassuring; for though provided with pistols, I should, I felt, have little chance with such utterly reckless ruffians as those by whom I was surrounded. Play was proposed; and though I at first stoutly refused, I feigned to be overcome by irresistible temptation, and sat down to blind hazard with my foreign friend for moderate stakes. I was graciously allowed to win, and in the end found myself richer in money by about ten pounds. Mr. Merton was soon absorbed in the chances of dice, and lost large sums, for which, when the money he brought with him was exhausted, he gave written acknowledgements. The cheating practised upon him was really audacious, and any one but a tyro must have repeatedly detected it. He, however, appeared not to entertain the slightest suspicion of the "fair play" of his opponents, guiding himself entirely by the advice of his friend and counsellor, who did not himself play. The amiable assemblage broke up about six in the morning, each person retiring singly by the back way, receiving, as he departed, a new password for the next evening.

A few hours afterwards I waited on the Commissioner to report the state of affairs. He was delighted with the fortunate debut I had made, but still had been easy, as I was in possession of the password, to have surprised the confederacy in the act of gaming that very evening; but this would only have accomplished a part of the object aimed at. Several of the fraternity—Sanford amongst the number—were suspected of uttering forged foreign bank notes, and it was essential to watch narrowly for legal evidence which Mr. Merton had been pillaged.

Nothing of especial importance occurred for seven or eight days. Gaming went on as usual every evening, and Mr. Merton became, of course, more and more involved; even his sister's jewels—which he had surreptitiously obtained, to such a depth of debt—had been staked and lost; and he was, by the advice of Sanford, about to conclude a heavy mortgage on his estate, in order not only to be clear of means of "winning back" that ignis fatuus of gamblers—his tremendous losses! A new predicament—"dodge" was, I observed, now brought into action. Mr. Merton esteemed himself a knowing hand at cards. It was produced, and he was permitted to win every game, much to the apparent annoyance and discomfiture of the losers. As this was precisely

the snare into which I had myself fallen, I of course the more readily detected it, and felt certain that the grand coup was meditated! In the meantime, I had not been idle. Sanford was confidentially informed that I was only waiting in London to receive between four and five thousand pounds—part of Uncle Paul's grove's legacy—and then intended to immediately hasten back to canny Yorkshire. To have seen the villain's eyes as I accidentally, as it were, announced my errand and intention. They fairly flashed with glee! Ah, Sanford! Sanford! you were, with all your cunning, but a sad blind idiot to believe that man you had wronged and ruined could so easily get the debt he owed you!

(To be concluded next week.)

VARITIES.

Table of interest—the dinner-table.

Queen Victoria has sent her usual fee, £3, to a man for producing triplets.

The last invention of India rubber, in Paris, is a "false bust for females—bust and neck."

Why are books the best friends?—Because when they bore you, you can always shut them up with out offence.

What town in Ireland would an Irishman name to a fellow-countryman when in the act of "flooring" him?—Down, Patrick!

A wag having married a girl named Church, says he has enjoyed more happiness since he joined the Church than he ever did before.

"Now, children," asked a school-inspector, "who loves all men?" A little girl, not four years old, evidently not well up in the catechism, answered quickly, "All women!"

"I see you have your crook, shepherd, and are gushing young lady, on Brighton Downs?" "And have you not your pipe?"—"Because I've got a baccy, marm," was the less poetic reply.

A mill in Lee, Massachusetts, makes three million paper collars daily.

Sir Peter Lely made it a rule never to look at a bad picture, having found by experience that the ever he did so his pencil took a tint from it, and the same rule to bad books and bad company.

By watering beans with sulphate of iron they grow to double the ordinary size, and acquire a better taste. A like effect is produced if the seed of other vegetables. Water kept in a tub with a quantity of old nails in it will be found beneficial to watering purposes.

M. Emile de Girardin recently gave a dinner to Abd-el-Kader, and during conversation said, "I shall be happy to present you with my two sisters, making his new play. In translating, the explanation that it was M. Girardin's play was left out, and the Emir politely replied, that "he would be very happy to accept the ladies, although his harem was quite full."

At Nashville, Tennessee, clergymen preach in the "Variety Saloons" every Sunday, and "smoking is prohibited during prayers."

The Bishop of Exeter had procured a clergyman to preach for him at Torquay. The latter, having occasion to use the Biblical phrase "eat and drink their own damnation," thought that he would sound it for ears polite—and so read it "condemnation."

Thereupon the congregation was startled to hear a voice energetically calling out "damnation." It was that of the Bishop himself, who was in the audience, and who thus rebuked the over scrupulous preacher.

PLEASURE.—Society is not, and ought not to be exclusively devoted to serious concerns. The beneficent Creator of the universe would not have adapted human beings to the enjoyment of his gifts unless he intended that they should be enjoyed. With the law that enjoins industry comes the law of fruition.

Why should the eye be formed to perceive natural and artificial beauty if it is not to be used for that purpose? Why has the capacity to make instruments capable of emitting sweet sounds been given if such sounds are not to be heard? Why should the human structure be capable of the sweetest melody, and of graceful action, and of the delightful expression beaming from innocent and heavenly countenances if pleasure from such sources were forbidden us? Why does the grape ripen, the silkworm toil, the annual fleece return, the diamond sparkle, the marble yield to the chisel, and the canvas catch and preserve the inspiration of genius, but to awaken human desire, animate industry, and reward with fruition? It is the excess and the abuse which are forbidden.

# THE MADOC MERCURY

## AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

No. 148.

MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.), SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1865.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

### The Militia.

The policy of the Government respecting the militia was explained at great length by Mr. J. A. Macdonald in the Assembly on the 8th instant, when militia estimates were brought before the House Committee of supply. He admitted that although measures introduced in 1863 by Mr. J. S. Macdonald did not create a complete system of defence, under them a very considerable advance had taken place in the organization of the militia, and the volunteer service especially had obtained a recognized status, and had grown in efficiency as well as in number. He alluded to the alacrity with which volunteers had responded to the call for service in the frontier, where the risk was great, and the military distinction small. He proceeded to explain the intentions of Government respecting this subject.

It was the belief of the Adjutant-General, as expressed by the Commander-in-chief and the military authorities, that the volunteers could best be made efficient in cities and towns—it being out of the question in rural parts, where the population is sparse, there could have an efficient volunteer system maintained. The maximum number of volunteers authorized by law—35,000 men—had never been obtained; and it was proposed that in future it should be increased to 25,000, and that encouragement should be given to the formation of corps only in cities, towns, and larger villages. From the returns it appeared that the whole number of volunteers in the militia in a state of efficiency did not exceed 15,000.

For only 14,000 was asked for by Government. Regarding the service militia, the main force of the militia strength of the country, the law of 1863 provided that in 1864 there should be a ballot for men both in Upper and Lower Canada. The ballot took place in December, 1864; the total number of men required being 48,495 in Upper Canada, and 55,445 in Lower Canada—being 89,000 altogether. This he was sure the House and country would regard as a very respectable force, which, although untrained and unskilled, would, when added to the regular force of 15,000, form a very large army, which might readily be made sufficient to aid the emergency of war. In reply to a question from Mr. Macdonald, he said that the result of the ballot was an enrollment of 81,000 men, of whose efficiency there was no means of judging unless they were sent into the field. They had not yet been mustered, and called out for drill, during the six days authorized by the law, for the reason the House would not allow that there were not officers to drill them. He proposed early in next year to make a trial of the militia, by calling out for a regular muster of the balloted men. It was not proposed to call them for six days, but simply to call them out for five days, so as to ascertain what proportion there would be of efficient men.

The establishment of military schools was spoken of by the Minister of Militia as a most admirable proposition in the bills of the member for Cornwall. There was a most anxious competition to enter them, and 100 candidates for commissions in the militia were admitted in them and received certificates. The number of schools had to be increased on account of the pressure of applications to enter them. Schools were opened at Montreal, Kingston, Hamilton, London, as well as Quebec and Toronto.

The school at Hamilton would be closed, as there was no necessity for it. The other schools were kept open; and while on the whole they had been successful, a different standard prevailed amongst them. In some, certificates were obtained more easily than at others, and a marked difference was evident in that respect between the school of Quebec and that of Toronto. It was proposed by the Adjutant-General that the graduates should assemble in camp during the fall and form a battalion, so that their training might be fairly tested, and that if there had been undue leniency in one school, or undue severity in either, it might be ascertained. He also read a memorandum from the Adjutant-General, who submitted that the time had arrived when Government might reasonably reduce the monetary inducements held out to pupils who entered the schools, and which, in many cases, had been the principal attraction. The Adjutant-General suggested that money payments on obtaining first class certificates be abolished, and the certificate made a point of honour to obtain; that pupils for second class certificates be required to undergo service for two months, and that first class certificates should not be granted to any under the age of 21.—Mr. J. S. Macdonald denounced the Adjutant-General's suggestion that the money inducement had in many cases proved the principal motive, as a gross insult to the people; and Messrs. Perrault and Wallbridge replied indignantly to the insinuation that the Quebec school was inferior to others, and that pupils had entered the school for money consideration.—Mr. J. A. Macdonald replied that he accepted the memorandum all as his own; every word of it was true. It was true the money inducements had induced many to proceed to obtain first class certificates. Nay more, some men had actually had the uniform served out to them, and then ran away with it, committing larceny. This was not a ground of attack on the Adjutant-General as a whole, but proved that there had not been care in the selection.—After some further debate, the estimates were passed.

### Mexico and the United States.

The advocates of intervention on the part of the United States to turn Maximilian and the French out of Mexico are doomed to disappointment. The Imperial forces are gradually, notwithstanding rumours to the contrary, gaining ground; and the President, it will be seen by the following, is not in the humour to attempt the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine at present.

The New York *Courier des Etats Unis* of the 8th instant says:—

"We have received from Washington the following despatch:—

"The Mexican question was discussed at the Cabinet meeting held on Tuesday, and which was presided over by President Johnson. All the members present expressed themselves favourable to the *status quo* except Mr. Harlan, Secretary of the Interior, who desired that Juarez should at least be indirectly supported. Quite a lively scene took place between Mr. Seward and Mr. Harlan, the premier telling Mr. Harlan that he sacrificed the true interests of the country to his love of vain popularity, that it was not dignified for this government to aid Juarez indirectly, and that it was not advantageous to support him openly. President Johnson fully agreed with the views of the Secretary of State, and declared that he regretted the speech of Mr. Harlan made some time in public; and that members of the cabinet ought never to forget that their words are always construed as having been inspired by the government. He would lose no opportunity to disavow any such inconsiderate speeches, the same as he had disavowed Sheridan's views by reducing his army two-thirds.

"Mr. Johnson, when the meeting was about breaking up, said that he would not determine upon a policy towards Mexico before the meeting of Congress, when he would discuss in his message whatever

might seem best for the country. It is evident that the President is animated with the same pacific feelings as Mr. Seward and the majority of the cabinet.

"If it is true that Juarez has evacuated Chihuahua, and is obliged to take refuge in the United States, the resumption of official relations with Mexico will be considerably facilitated."

**GUNBOATS ON THE LAKES.**—While Brother Jonathan is peacefully inclined towards France in Mexico, he still likes to show, that even if he has no real intention to pick up a quarrel with Great Britain, his ruffled feelings towards that country are not yet quite calmed down. We thought the notice about the termination of the treaty stipulations as to vessels of war on the Lakes was in some sort withdrawn, but it appears it is to be acted upon. A telegram says:—

The Navy Department despatched from the Washington navy yard a gunboat to proceed, via the St. Lawrence, to Detroit and the Lakes. This action of the government is deemed important, as terminating the long existing treaty stipulations restricting naval protection on our frontier waters.

It is also stated that a new war vessel building by the government for the lakes is nearly completed at Tonawanda. She will carry six guns, and will cost \$175,000, exclusive of armament.

### From Europe.

The Canadian steamship *Hibernia*, from Liverpool August 31st, via Londonderry Sept. 1st, has arrived at Quebec.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company have ordered the construction of a new cable.

The West India mail steamer *Seine* had arrived at Southampton, having amongst her passengers Mr. Benjamin, ex-Confederate Secretary of State.

The *Seine* took fire when about 60 miles out from St. Thomas, and put back with all speed. After considerable difficulty the fire was subdued, and the ship proceeded on her course. She had nearly \$1,700,000 in specie.

The London Times, in an editorial on Queen Victoria's inauguration of Prince Albert's statue at Coburg, again urges that the Queen should emerge from seclusion and perform the duties expected of her.

The Morning Star censures the Times for its pompous lecture, and describes it as a reminder that Court tradesmen are craving orders, and that the Queen's first duty is to the impatient fashion of Belgravia.

The entertainments to the French fleet at Portsmouth were progressing very satisfactorily.

The weather was favourable to harvest prospects. Though still unsettled, it was not sufficiently so to interfere with securing the crops.

The ravages of the cattle disease continued a fruitful theme of speculation. Hospitals or sanitariums are to be established in London for diseased cattle.

Gen. Sir George Brown, of Crimean fame, and Judge Halliburton (Sam Slick), the author, are dead.

The cholera appears to be receding to the parts from whence it came.

There was a vague rumour of the discovery of a conspiracy in Berlin.

The Morning Post professes to give the secret articles of the recent Austro-Prussian convention, the most important of which are that Austria undertakes in effect to expel the Duke of Augustenburg. She also undertakes to cede Holstein to Prussia for pecuniary indemnity. Prussia is to propose to the German Diet to guarantee all the possessions, German and non-German, of Austria and Denmark.

The Danish Rigsdag had opened to consider the modification of the constitution.

The vintage in Portugal promises more abundance than for several years.

The Times says a private merchant telegram from Shanghai, of July 29th, although some days later than previous advices, makes no mention of the fall of Peking.

# THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.  
A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information.

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Two Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

## ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASH:—

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SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE YEARLY OR QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE.

CURIOUS STATEMENT RESPECTING AN ARMY SURGEON.—The London News of the Week contains a singular statement respecting the late Dr. Barry, who must be well remembered by many of our readers, as holding the place of inspector of hospitals in this city a few years ago. The statement appears to be taken from some military journal, though of that we are not informed, and is to the effect that Dr. Barry died recently in Corfu, where he had determined to remain, after the island was surrendered to the Greeks—and that after his death it was discovered he was a woman, and had been a mother. Those of our readers who remember him (or her) will doubtless be reminded that his appearance was by no means masculine. But how a woman could have obtained admission to the schools and then to the army, is not explained.—*Montreal Herald.*



# THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16.

There is a certain class in the United States, who, so long as this Province retains its connection with Great Britain, will continually harp upon the damage to which its material prosperity is thereby subjected. By so doing, they not only gratify the craving to indulge in a fling against everything British, but contrive, while glorifying themselves at our expense, by pointing out their own financial superiority, to draw away a part of our population, and to deter emigrants from settling in Canada. For no matter how much cheaper land may be here than there, very few people will be tempted to invest in real estate in a country where, from any cause, it is all the time continually depreciating in value. The American press generally—the New York Herald of course being foremost in the work—does its best to convey this impression, by the circulation of such statements as the following:—

"Real estate has fallen seventy-five per cent. in the past eighteen months in Canada, as a result of the general depression of business and the utter want of confidence that the people have in their government. Take Toronto as an example. In that city it is estimated there are 1,300 empty tenements."

"It is said that there are 1200 houses and stores to let in Montreal. The Portland Price Current says that if the Montreals will send a few of them to that city, they will be rented at high prices."

With respect to the first statement, the Toronto Globe asserts that it is entirely without foundation, and that the city is in a fair state of prosperity. What the facts may be about the number of houses and stores to let in Montreal we do not know; but probably they are greatly exaggerated. Still, making all allowances, it is scarcely likely that the

writers who give currency to such assertions have been drawing entirely upon their imaginations in making them. And whatever the real state of the case may be so far as city property is concerned, does it not seem unfortunately too true that in country districts the depreciation of real estate is even more excessive than the high figure at which it is put by Americans, when we find such an "item" as this in the Port Hope Valuator:—

"The Gilmour Mill property, we are informed, has been purchased by our enterprising townsman, John Helm, Esq., for less than \$7,000. This property was held a few years ago at \$40,000. We congratulate Mr. Helm upon his favourable bargain, and also the town, in the prospect of having this excellent property turned to advantage in some profitable manufacture."

Holders of real estate generally may not be willing to sell out at such sacrifices as the above; and yet we have been told of cases where farms in this county have changed hands for many thousand dollars less than would at one time have been accepted; and there are probably but few owners of farms who would not be content, if they could only realize as much now as they gave a few years ago.

Can this widely extended depression be accounted for by the succession of bad harvests of late years, and the effects of the American war—or is it to be attributed to land speculations as well as to the want of money? Even if the cases mentioned above are exceptional, and do not fairly represent the general condition of the Province, there can be but little doubt that if real estate is not depreciating to the extent alleged, there is but a slight demand for it, and its value remains at best stationary. Discontent from this cause, and the different results obtained under the paper money system in the United States will, we think, eventually lead to its adoption, under proper restrictions, here. Meantime, if the business of the Province has, of late, been depressed chiefly from the effects of unfavourable seasons, it is cheering to find, from the following remarks of the Montreal Trade Review, that there are already marked signs of improvement:—

"UNEXPECTEDLY GOOD.—The business in this city thus far in the season has been of a very satisfactory character. The small stocks held by retailers, and the greatly improved condition of trade throughout the country, has induced very extensive purchases of all the leading imports, and many of our wholesale merchants are duplicating their orders for English goods. Articles of Canadian manufacture, in tweeds, boots and shoes, &c., have been in remarkably good request, and the transactions in every wholesale market in the Province for the last ten days have been very strong indeed. Prices everywhere, and for almost everything, are firm, with an advancing tendency, and the season bids to be one of the most gratifying that we have experienced for a long time. It is a most agreeable change from the dull and depressed condition of things from which we have just emerged. The frontier towns are still doing a large business. American travel this season has been immense, exceeding all former years, and the purchases by Americans in all our large cities, of articles of wear, have been very large. This fact has added considerably to the general restoration of internal trade, and a large amount of money has been brought into the country in this manner. The transactions, too, at wholesale, with cities of the West, in rice, tea, sugar, pig iron, boots, shoes, rubber goods, and other articles, have been large and profitable, and, generally speaking, everything wears the colour of the rose."

## The Sidewalks.

Loud and frequent complaints, now that the season of long and dark and rainy nights is again coming on, are made about the condition of the sidewalks in the village. In all directions, they are becoming rough and uneven from constant wear—here and

there a plank has gone entirely—and in many places the nails have given out, and a step on the sidewalk by one pedestrian will tilt it up against the shins or in the face of some unlucky wight who will be following behind, or advancing in the opposite direction. Some one gets "mad" at this, and pits the plank aside, leaving another trap to trip up the next person who may come along unconscious of the new "break." It seems to be nobody's business to attend to repairs—the walks having been laid in the first instance by private subscription, and not at the expense of the Township. The Council are, however, bound to see that the roads and paths in the Township are nowhere in a dangerous condition; and it will be cheaper for the ratepayers at large to submit to a small expenditure for these needed repairs, than to pay damages for broken limbs, in case of accidents of which there is too much probability at present.

## Fairs and Cattle Shows.

The Annual Show of the Township of Madoc Branch Agricultural Society will be held on Thursday, the 5th of October. See advertisement.

The North Hastings Agricultural Society's Annual Fair will be held on Wednesday, 18th October, at the Town Hall, Huntingdon.

The South Hastings Agricultural Society's Fair and Cattle Show will be held in Belleville, on 6th October.

The Township of Rawdon Fair will be held at the Town Hall in Stirling, on Friday, Oct. 6th.

The Township of Huntingdon Fair will be held at Luke's, on Tuesday, October 24th.

The township of Sidney Fair, &c., will be held at the Town Hall, on Wednesday, October 11th.

Township Thurlow Fair, will be held at Thurlow's Hotel, on Tuesday, 10th October.

THE PROJECTED RAILWAYS TO THE MARMORA IRON WORKS.—In the official "Votes and Proceedings" of the Legislative Assembly, we find that on Friday last, the 8th inst., the order of the day, for the second reading of the bill from the Legislative Council, intitled "An act to revive and amend the act to incorporate the Marmora and Belleville Railway Company," was discharged.

On Saturday, the bill to authorize the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway Company to construct a tramway or railway from the Marmora Iron Works to the River Trent or Rice Lake, was reported without amendment.

IN ARREAR FOR FEES.—In the Return "to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excellency the Governor-General, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House a return of the Deputy Clerks of the Crown, Deputy Masters and Deputy Registrars in Chancery, and County Attorneys, who, previous to the going into effect of the law for collecting fees on law proceedings, with a statement showing for what length of time such fees have been permitted to remain in their hands in arrear," appear the names of 28 persons, of whom some are dead and others dismissed. Under the head of "Deputy Masters and Deputy Registrars in Chancery," we observe that W. W. Dean, of Hastings County, is returned for an amount "unknown," "accounts from 1st July, 1862, to 30th Sept. 1864, not rendered;" and under the head of "County Attorneys," the name of J. O'Hare, of Hastings, for "\$218.70," due from the 20th June, 1863, and put in suit.—Mr. T. C. Wallbridge has given notice of an address, for the dismissal from office of the officials respectively in arrear for fees received by them, and not accounted for or paid to Government.

RESCUE AND ASSAULT.—On the 4th inst. a party of gentlemen from Belleville, attended by a Sheriff's officer, went to attend a sale of farm produce, &c., on the farm of James Bird, Lot 16, 6th concession of Huron, erford, which had been previously seized under an execution, when they were surrounded by a party of men armed with bludgeons, who obliged them, by the most atrocious threats, to vacate the premises, then committed an assault on the bailiff and resumed the property seized. Next day, depositions were made before Smith Bartlett, Esq., Police Magistrate, who issued his warrant to take the offending parties into custody. Captain James, our active superintendent of police, accompanied by five assistants, went and apprehended the culprits at the house of James Bird. They were brought into Belleville, and admitted to bail to appear on Monday, to the time of going to press they had not put in their appearance.—*Independent.*



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# THE MADOC MERCURY

## AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

No. 144.

MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.), SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1865.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

### Close of the Session of Parliament.

QUEBEC, Sept. 18.—This day, at three o'clock, His Excellency the Governor-General proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Legislative Council, in the Parliament buildings. The members of the Legislative Council being present, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembly.

The bills passed during the session were then assented to in Her Majesty's name, by His Excellency. The Hon. Speaker of the Legislative Assembly then addressed the Governor-General as follows:—

"May it please your Excellency—

"In reviewing the measures which have engaged the attention of Parliament during the past session, the chief place must be assigned to the bill respecting the civil code of Lower Canada. This enactment reflects the highest credit upon the skill and learning of the codifiers, and will assuredly obtain for the jurisprudence of Lower Canada the distinguished approbation of the learned profession abroad. Other bills for the improvement of the law in Upper Canada, in relation to the quieting of titles, the law of property and trusts, and the registration of instruments relating to lands, which have received the sanction of the Legislature, are calculated to prove highly beneficial in their operations to the landed interest in that section of the province.

"Contrasted with the amount of public legislation, the number and variety of private bills which have been entertained by Parliament on this occasion is very remarkable. The promotion of agricultural and commercial enterprise; the encouragement of manufacturing industry, and the development of the mineral wealth which lies hidden beneath our soil in every direction, are all matters of vital importance to the community at large. The increasing frequency with which petitions for private bills have been submitted to Parliament of late years, is undoubtedly a striking indication of the growing prosperity of the country, its enlarged resources and progress in industrial pursuits, and affords a hopeful prospect of continued improvement for the time to come.

"The instant dispatches which have been presented to your Excellency by your Excellency's command, concerning the confederation of the British North American Provinces, will doubtless contribute to enlighten and instruct the public mind of this country upon the momentous topic to which they relate. Although the time has not yet arrived for further legislative action on the subject, it may nevertheless be confidently anticipated that the discussions which have taken place during the session will help forward the accomplishment of this great project, upon the success of which the future greener of British North America so fully depends.

"I have the honour to present, for your Excellency's acceptance, a bill entitled 'an act for granting to Her Majesty certain expenses of the civil government for the financial year ending the 30th June, 1866, and for other purposes connected with the public service.'

"To this bill the Royal assent was signified in the following words:—"In Her Majesty's name His Excellency the Governor-General thanks Her loyal subjects, accepts their benevolence, and assents to this bill." After which, His Excellency the Governor-General was pleased to close the fourth session of the eighth Provincial Parliament, with the following speech:—

"Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council; Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:—

"I am happy to be able to release you from further attendance on your duties in Parliament. The act which you have passed for the codification and consolidation of the civil law of Lower Canada, cannot fail to be attended with beneficial results to those who are to live under the provisions of that law. The acts which you have passed for the abolition of the punishment of death in certain cases, and for the improvement of the registration system and the grammar school law of Upper Canada will also, I doubt not, contribute to the prosperity and good government of the people of this province.

"Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:—

"I thank you for the provision you have made for

the public service of the province, and I assure you it will be the earnest desire of myself and my advisers to administer it with economy.

"Honourable Gentlemen and Gentlemen:—

"I congratulate you on the abundant harvest with which it has pleased a beneficent Providence to bless our country, and I trust that on your return to your homes you will use your influence amongst the people you represent so as to cause them to evince their gratitude to the Almighty by a conscientious discharge of their social obligations, on which, no less than on the performance of political duties, the general well being of the community depends."

### From Europe.

The steamship Asia has arrived at Boston.

The directors of the Atlantic Telegraph have unanimously accepted the offer of the Atlantic Telegraph Construction Company to manufacture and lay down a new cable, and complete the present one, so as to have two perfect cables between Ireland and Newfoundland next summer. The manufacture of the new cable has commenced and the work is being done with the utmost care. Capt. J. Anderson received an offer from the Atlantic Telegraph Construction Co. for the Great Eastern for five years in laying cables, and accepted it.

It is stated that in consequence of the spread of Fenianism, the number of regiments in the south of Ireland is to be increased.

The report that Mr. Bright is to visit America on official invitation, is pronounced to be without foundation.

The Board of Trade returns for July show a continued slight falling off in British exports as compared with last year.

The fetes at Portsmouth, in honour of the French fleet, progressed in the most splendid manner, and concluded on the 1st inst. The weather throughout was exceedingly fine, and everything passed off in the most happy manner. Banquets, reviews, balls and illuminations followed one after the other, and all were brilliant and successful. The reception accorded to the French officers by the English people was exceedingly warm and enthusiastic. At a grand banquet given by the Duke of Somerset, on behalf of England, and by M. Chasseloup Laubat, on behalf of France, an earnest desire was expressed that the two nations might ever live in peace, and on terms of the most cordial friendship and good will.

This exchange of naval hospitalities between France and England is pronounced a memorable episode, not only in the history of these great powers, but even of the civilized world, and is universally regarded with great satisfaction throughout England.

Crop estimates claim much attention, and the leading authority in the London Times sums up his estimates throughout the country as follows:—Wheat will yield 26 bushels per acre, or 4 below the average; barley, 32 bushels per acre, or 8 below the average; oats 34 bushels per acre, or 14 below the average; peas and beans will yield their average crop. Potatoes will yield unusually well. Hay will give an average crop. Pasturage is singularly abundant.

The steamship City of Boston, with news to the 7th, arrived at New York on the 17th inst.

The Liverpool Post points out that trade between the Mersey and Southern ports is resuming its old activity. Many ships have sailed and many more are on the berth for cotton ports.

The reported secret treaty between Austria and Prussia is denied.

Vague rumours are in circulation that Austria is intriguing for the annexation of the Ionian Isles.

Five of the leaders in the recent Fenian demonstration at Black Rock, near Dundalk, had been committed for trial at the assizes, without the privilege of bail. Prosecution was instituted by orders from the authorities at Dublin castle.

The Mark Lane Express fears that three-fourths of the English wheat crop will be found to be in a bad condition.

The latest intelligence says that the weather has been magnificent for the crops.

The cattle plague continued its ravages. It is

stated to have made its appearance in Ireland, in the county of Donegal.

The Common Council of London headed a subscription with £1,000, to compensate persons who had been compelled to kill diseased animals.

A great fire has occurred at Stamboul. Two thousand five hundred dwellings have been burned, and the fire was still raging on the 6th inst.

### Abandonment of the Crown Timber Bill.

A bill was introduced this session in the Upper House to amend the act respecting the sale and management of timber on the public lands. When the bill was under discussion in the Council, objection was taken to the 12th clause, which provided that in cases where timber is cut on lands sold or granted by the Crown, duties shall be levied, whether letters patent granting such land have, or have not, been issued. The bill was passed by the Upper House, and the Hon. Billia Flint, on the second reading, among others, remarked, that the passage of such a bill would be for the advantage of the lumberer and the public. When the bill was brought to the Lower House, although this unjust measure had been introduced by the Hon. Mr. Campbell, Crown Lands Commissioner, the Government feared the result of pressing it. Hon. Mr. Flint can scarcely justify his advocacy of a measure which is quite unfair to settlers on Crown lands. It seems improper that lumbermen should obtain advantages at the expense and loss of the settler. The bill has, it appears, been abandoned by the Government in the Lower House.—Leader's Quebec Correspondence.

### The Disposition of the South.

The Republican leaders at the North—fearing the transfer of the power they have wielded for the last four years into the hands of the Democrats, when the Southern States are again represented in Congress—are insisting that the "southern people are still rebels at heart, and bent on the ultimate restoration of slavery. President Johnson, it will be seen, holds a very different opinion:—

A delegation of Southerners, representing the States of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Arkansas, Virginia and Tennessee, and numbering 50 or 60 persons, recently called upon the President. The Hon. W. H. MacFarland, of Virginia, addressed him on behalf of the visitors, saying it became his agreeable duty to say they desired to assure him of their personal regard and their confidence in his purpose to administer the government upon the highest principles of wisdom and mature statesmanship, confident his policy would be earnestly sustained by the entire South, and that devotion to the Union and free institutions would ever characterize all their political and personal acts, and it was their purpose ever cheerfully and earnestly to support him and his administration of the general government; and in making this pledge as gentlemen they had a right to demand full credence for their sincerity. Mr. MacFarland elaborated these views, concluding with thanks to the President for his patient attention and disposition to give full faith to the sincerity of those he represented. Whatever might be said to the contrary, the purposes and object of the South, he felt assured, was for restoration and peace upon the basis of the Union of the States.

The President in reply expressed his surprise at meeting so large a number of gentlemen from the South. He had no idea so many persons would call upon him when he consented to receive them. He could not command language sufficiently to express the deep gratification he felt at the visit, and at the patriotic remarks of the speaker who had just retired. He spoke of his antecedent position. Before the civil war he had urged his southern brethren to remain in the Union, and there to contend for their constitutional rights. He felt it was their own safety and protection. He had always been for the recognition of all the constitutional rights of the slave-owning States, and believed they could have been preserved in the Union if the issue had been made in the forum instead of the field. He, however, had been a slaveholder, but he had made up his mind if ever the issue narrowed itself down to Union or slavery, that slavery must go and the Union be saved. He said the expressions just offered of devotion to the restoration of the Union and professions of loyalty, so generally evidenced, and he was assured that the disposition was to aid in building up the waste places of the South, and in restoring the happy, good will and Union. He did not believe the sensation letter writers and editors, who were endeavouring to create the impression that there exists in the South disaffection and dissatisfaction; for the presence of many millions of distinguished gentlemen, representing such a large constituency, fully disproved the fact, and gave the lie to their pestilent and malignant utterances. He had confidence in the professions of the people of the South, and of their purpose to restore the Union upon the principles of the constitution, and he hoped and believed they were ready to come up and rally round the Union and the Constitution. The feud existing was a family quarrel, and the ties of friendship, now it was said, he trusted, would be stronger and more solid than ever. The mission of this great people was high and holy, and in the Union only could the purpose of its people and free government be administered.

The President referred to the existing condition of public affairs, and the gratifying and patriotic evidences presented to him of an early restoration of fraternity between the different sections of the Union, and the good to flow from the final state of things. He said in conclusion expressed the hope that the roughly loyal would be elected to Congress, in order that the South might again be admitted to the councils of the nation. The remarks of President Johnson were frequently interrupted by applause, and all seemed highly gratified by the interview.

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The N. Y. Times' special, dated Washington, September 19th, says:—"The amount of Jeff. Davis' treasure brought here in charge of a treasury agent has been counted in the treasurer's office and found to consist of \$67,000 in gold coin, 9,000 in silver coin, mostly Mexican dollars (old coinage), and 30 bars of silver—total value slightly over \$100,000."

It is said that the ex-Confederate Vice President Stephens, now confined at Fort Warren, is soon to be released and will return to Georgia to co-operate with ex-Governor Brown and others in the reconstruction and restoration of that state to the Union.



## THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23.

To SUBSCRIBERS.—With the present Number, the last quarter of the third year commences.

There are no signs, here, of the excitement and indignation prevailing in Belleville, because Mr. Flint's Belleville and Marmora Railway Bill was not pushed through the Assembly by Mr. T. C. Wallbridge before the end of the session which has just closed. Some curiosity, indeed, has been expressed as to the reasons which induced the Member for North Hastings to drop the bill after agreeing to take charge of it; but the general impression seems to be that no actual impediment has been thereby thrown in the way of the construction of the railway, as nothing, under any circumstances, is likely to be done until after the grant of public lands has been obtained from the Government.

Mr. Flint intends to persevere with his own scheme, and, as will be seen by an advertisement in another column, has already given notice of his intention to apply for an act of incorporation at the next session of Parliament, as well as for a grant of public lands.

An alteration has been made in the law imposing "duties on promissory notes and bills of exchange," by which its operation is no longer confined to commercial paper for large sums, but is extended to "all notes and bills of whatever amount," after the 1st of January, 1866. This is a change which will affect the agricultural class and all others whose necessities compel them to purchase on credit. The duty on notes not exceeding twenty-five dollars in amount will, it is true,

be only one cent; but its effect will be to impose a tax upon those least able to bear it, and to cause them trouble and expose them to penalties if they ignorantly neglect to comply with it, which will be escaped by those who are able to pay cash down. The Finance Minister might as well "go the whole hog" at once, and try to raise revenue by imposing a duty on all sales, large and small, and whether for cash or credit.

THANKSGIVING-DAY.—Wednesday, the 18th of October next, is to be a day of thanksgiving for the abundant harvest.

Parliament was prorogued to Saturday, the 28th of October next.

The Commercial Convention met at Quebec on the 15th, and held its last sitting on the 18th instant. The delegates came to a unanimous decision respecting reciprocity, but its precise nature was not ascertained.

## "The Emporium of the North."

It is so long since we have been able to record any signs of progress in the village, that we hail, as an indication of returning prosperity, the alterations and improvements which Messrs. DEANS & GRAY have just completed in their store. They have considerably enlarged it, and in future their house will be styled the "EMPORIUM OF THE NORTH." The name is very appropriate, for it is not only the most spacious business building in this "Metropolis of the North Riding," but quite equal in size to some of the very best stores in Belleville, and probably one of the largest in the whole County of Hastings. The original part of the Emporium is thirty feet in width by fifty in depth, with a cellar beneath, and an upper story above, of corresponding dimensions. To this, an addition has been made in the rear, which is thirty-six feet long and twenty-four wide. This, it might naturally be supposed, would afford ample space for all the goods likely to be in demand in such a back country district as this, but so large and diversified is the stock laid in by Messrs. Deans & Gray, for the Fall and Winter Trade, that the Emporium already on hand. The ladies' dress, trimmings, hosiery and the counters on the right hand of the old part of the store; and the stock of groceries, choice edibles, other side; while in the centre, between, are huge piles of blankets, cloths and ready-made clothing; the new addition will scarcely afford space for the stock of boots and shoes, crockery, glass, and other articles of general domestic use.

The Emporium is well lighted by day, and a cheerful aspect is given by the introduction, here and there, of stained glass in the windows; and at night, a profusion of lamps—some of them with powerful reflectors—give a brilliant appearance to the extensive store.

Upstairs, room is found for a large assortment of sole and upper leather, wooden ware, spinning wheels, reels, bedsteads, brooms, agricultural implements, &c. &c.; and in the cellar are stored wines and liquors, bottled and on draught, for those who are not inclined to renounce "cakes and ale, and ginger hot in the mouth," and other concomitants which add to the enjoyment of a social hour. In the cellar is also placed an apparatus for packing butter with a lever.

Deans & Gray have not only, however, made increased preparations for selling goods; they have also taken care to provide augmented accommodation for the purchase of agricultural produce and potash. Their warehouse has been thoroughly remodelled, and enlarged to nearly double its former capacity, with ample bins for all kinds of grain, and space for storing of potash, pork, flour, &c.; with an elevator for hoisting grain to the upper part. For that necessary article—coal oil—with its powerfully pervading odour, a distinct space is set apart. Thus it will be seen the whole Emporium is systematically arranged; and each department being distinct and established, the enterprising and attentive proprietors, and their active assistants, are enabled to attend

to the wants of their customers with the promptness and economy of time essential to success in business. We are glad to find that with the knowledge and experience of the business demands of Madoc, they have good grounds for making such preparations for the "good time coming," and hope that their expectations of a flourishing season will be realized. In conclusion, we advise our readers, when they "come to town," to give them a call.

THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.—The twentieth Provincial Exhibition was opened at London on the 18th instant. The total number of entries was 7,037, being 856 more than last year—greater even than in 1858, when the Prince of Wales was in Canada, but the exhibition was not of the high character anticipated. The weather being pleasant, there has been an immense crowd of visitors. Over 20,000 tickets were sold on the third day—7,000 more than any day last year in Hamilton; and the sale next day was expected to be still greater. Hotel accommodation is limited in London that people had to walk the streets on Tuesday night.

The Annual Provincial ploughing match was witnessed by 7,000 spectators. Seven prizes, ranging from the value of \$300 to \$14, were offered for the best ploughmen, and seven prizes, from \$100 to \$12, for the best ploughboys. Eighty-one men, and 21 boys, or young men under 18, had entered the list for competition, but some of the men were absent. In the men's class, the first prize was won by J. L. Courtin, of Pickering.

THE MILITARY CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.—Montreal, Sept. 16.—This morning in front of the hotel, large numbers of cadets and their friends were congregated.

The steamer Beaver made her first trip to the camp at Laprairie about eleven, but the majority delayed till next trip: About two the wharf was crowded with gallant lads, each with a valise in hand; and as a large number of citizens were present, on starting rousing cheers were given from the wharf and returned. After an hour's sail up the river, Laprairie was reached and the cadets cleared for the camp, which is about a mile from the wharf. The tents are close to the river, on a large, bleak plain, splendidly adapted for drill. There are 80 tents pitched. Each contains plenty of straw, provided for beds. Colonel Welsley, commandant, was in his tent by Monday. Military law is stringently enforced. The cadets will be allowed only two hours a day outside, and besides being drilled by instructors, will be taught how to throw up forts and entrenchments, pitch tents, &c. They will have to become learned in cookery. They will get half a dollar a day. One third will be in the barracks at Laprairie, whilst two thirds will be in the tents.

THE AMERICAN TRADE.—Not only woollen goods, carriage springs, wooden ware, and turnery, of Canadian manufacture, are exported profitably to the United States, but at length India rubber overshoots (an article hitherto most successfully manufactured in the United States and supplied to Canada), are now being made in Montreal and sold largely to dealers in the Western States. Our manufacturers, it seems, are at length securing openings for their goods in a foreign market; and this in spite of the heavy specific and ad valorem duties imposed by the American prohibitions. The facts of this nature that are steadily accumulating are very encouraging for the future prosperity and importance of Canada. —*Quebec M.*

THE CANADIAN GOLD MINES.—Mr. Pope, the Gold-mining Inspector, has made a report to the 2nd inst. He alludes to the discovery of numerous quartz veins in Rigand and Vaudreuil, one of them, when assayed, yielded, four feet, below the surface, \$105, 65¢ to the ton, and another \$54; the cost of crushing being estimated at from \$7 to \$12 per ton. Specimens of the quartz were sent to New York and Boston. High prices were asked and given for land. The alluvial mining was not brisk; several companies still proceed with work, but have sent men to search for quartz.

THE LUMBER TRADE.—A better feeling prevails in Quebec, and prices have somewhat advanced. A raft averaging about 86 feet was placed on Friday at 8½¢, which would not have brought over 83 two or three weeks ago. This rise is not caused by improved prices in England, but by low freights. A large fleet being expected freights have fallen 2½¢ and will probably be still lower. —*Pembroke Observer.*

The Cork Reporter announces that the government had ordered a number of gunboats and two men-of-war to be stationed off Bantry Bay and other stations on the west coast of Ireland.

To the Editor of the Madoc Mercury.

SIR,—My Mercury of the 2nd inst. has just come to hand, wherein I see an article signed "From Above," which led me to suppose that the Golden Age had returned, and we should soon see Astræa with her celestial visitants descend once more to earth and converse familiarly with mortals. But on perusing its contents, I was more inclined to believe it must have emanated from some of the progeny of Ate, and a more appropriate signature would have been "From Below." But I am not sufficiently schooled in Billingsgate to attempt a reply; therefore I acknowledge myself vanquished, and give up the contest. I merely beg to state that I should take great pleasure in discussing politics, or any other subject, through the columns of our local press, with any gentleman that would confine himself to the subject under consideration, and not indulge in vulgar personalities. I had no other object in view, in my first communication, than to express my views of the bad legislation with regard to immigration; and those views have been ably borne out by some of our ablest statesmen, who have, in their places in Parliament, denounced in the strongest terms the mistaken course pursued by the Government with regard to the same; and even some of the very agents of Government, in public speeches, have shown, in plain but respectful language, the suicidal policy of the Government, which has rather tended to drive immigrants from our shores than retain them in the Province.

However, in bidding farewell to the man From Above—to relieve his sympathy for my midnight researches, I can inform him that I was not necessitated to anything of the kind, as I could recite the whole Book referred to before I was ten years of age; and that those are not in danger from coming in contact with less hard material. I could tell him, in the language of the immortal Byron, in speaking of his country, "Canada, with all thy faults I love thee still." I could tell him I am aware of the duty of the sheriff's bailiffs is to seize goods, wares and merchandise, as well as the cow or pig, though I never had a professional visit from those gentlemen, except a friendly call to show that hospitality which every gentleman takes pride in rendering to another. Finally, I could tell him his effusions are much like a class of renegade Yankees in this country, who, after they become naturalized amongst us, are ever ready, Vindex of Iray like, to laud every government of the day, in hope to come in for a share of patronage.

FROM THE NORTH.

Madoc, 11th September, 1865.

THE SATURDAY READER.—We have received from the publisher, Mr. W. B. Corder, of Montreal, the third number of this new Canadian literary enterprise. It bids fair to prove popular, as in addition to original leading articles, it contains selections from the leading British periodicals. It is conducted very much after the style of the London Family Herald, in the variety of its offers, suited to all tastes. The price is five cents for a single number, of sixteen pages, closely printed, or \$2 a year.

CHURCH BURNED AT BELLEVILLE.—On Sunday night a little before 12 o'clock, the Wesleyan Methodist brick church near the railway station was discovered to be on fire, and in a short time was totally consumed the walls alone being left standing. The building was apparently quite safe at 10 o'clock. The fire, which is supposed to be the work of an incendiary originated in the porch, from which two boys were seen running away shortly before the flames broke out. The building was insured for \$1600. We hope it will be rebuilt, as church accommodation is much wanted in that locality.—Independent.

#### MARRIED.

CROSS-MOUNCY.—At Belleville, on Wednesday, September 20, by the Rev. Mr. McLaren, Mr. Thomas Cross, merchant of Madoc, to Maria Louise, eldest daughter of E. Mounicy, Esq. of the same place.

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

#### Belleville and Marmora Railroad.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that APPLICATION will be made at the next Sitting of the Provincial Parliament, for an ACT to incorporate a Company to BUILD A RAILWAY from BELLEVILLE to MARMORA, by way of the Villages of Tweed, Bridgewater, and Madoc, or otherwise, and for a GIANT of Public Lands, to aid in the construction thereof.

BILLA FLINT.

Belleville, 18th September, 1865.

I further give notice that I shall be careful and place said Act, when passed the Upper House, in the hands of some Member of the Legislative Assembly, who will not deceive me and break the Bill.

BILLA FLINT.

### NOTICE.

To All Whom It May Concern.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF MADOC will meet in the TOWN-HALL, on MONDAY, the 2nd day of OCTOBER next, for the dispatch of business. By Order.  
J. R. KETCHESON, T.-CLERK.

Office, Sept. 16th, 1865.

### MADOC FAIR & CATTLE SHOW.

THE ANNUAL SHOW OF THE TOWNSHIP OF MADOC BRANCH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY will take place at the Village of MADOC on

THURSDAY, the 5th day of October next, at 12 o'clock at Noon.

Admittance, 12½ Cents.

MEMBERS and their Families, free.

Madoc, Sept. 11th, 1865.

CHARLES GREAM, Secretary.

### NOTICE.

To all Whom It May Concern.

NOTICE is hereby Given, that ALL SEED GRAIN ACCOUNTS are due on the

First Monday in October next;

and that all not paid up by that date will be placed in the hands of the Collector, who authorized to charge Two and a half per cent. additional. By Order.

Office, Town-Hall, Sept 9th, 1865.

### LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in Madoc Post Office up to the 1st September, 1865.

Allan, Thos  
Bucklor, Thos  
Bell, Jehiel  
Beggs, A  
Bailey, Ann  
Bradshaw, David  
Bacon, John (2)  
Bailey, Joseph  
Brakenridge, James  
Clithero, Estor  
Cooke, H  
Calvin, John (2)  
Caniff, Joseph  
Conley, F  
Campbell, Wm  
Davis, Miss Mary A  
Davis, G W  
Eager, Mrs E  
Embury, W B  
Eager, Miss A  
Fraser, Miss S J  
Fox, Thos  
Fox, Wm  
Ferguson, Wm R  
Gould, James E  
Genrow, Dinis  
Gordon, Miss Jane  
Howe, Mr A  
Hannah, John  
Hobson, Miss M E

Hunter, Susanah  
Hunter, John  
Hauser, Mrs A E  
Hannah, John W  
Johnston, W H (2)  
Lackie, Wm  
McCutecheon, W  
McCoy, Jane  
McLean, James  
McInroy, Alex  
McQuig, C R Wilkins  
McGillivray, Miss F  
O'Hara, Miss Catharine  
Probst, Mrs (2)  
Plato, Andrew  
Phillips, Hiram  
Robinson, W  
Raney, Timothy  
Reed, Mrs Alanson  
Robinson, Henry  
Salas, A G  
Sample, Mrs H  
Stockwell, James  
Snider, A B  
Thompson, Andrew W  
Thompson, Charles  
Weese, Miss Theresa  
Weese, George  
Wannamaker, Jacob  
Young, W A

A. F. WOOD, Postmaster.

### NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO ME are hereby notified to Call and Settle up before the 20th NOVEMBER next. And All Persons having any Claims against me are requested to Present them forthwith for settlement, as I am about to leave the neighbourhood. ROBERT ALOAN.

Lot No. 13, 1st Concession of Elzevir.

### DR. NICHOL,

AN EXPERIENCED HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, and ACCOUCHEUR, may be consulted at his residence on Pinnacle Street, opposite the old Wesleyan Church, Belleville, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 2 P.M. each day. During the past eleven years, Dr. Nichol has paid particular attention to Chronic Diseases, and he has made a special study of Diseases of Children. Patients suffering from either Acute or Chronic Diseases, seen at their own homes, if required. Belleville, June 28th, 1865.

### North American Hotel, Madoc.

### W. HUDGINS

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that his new Hotel, erected on the site of the old stand, is now finished and completely furnished and ready for the reception of guests. THE NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL is quite equal in all its arrangements to any first class hotel in any village in Canada. A Good Yard and Stables attached to the premises. All the Liquors are of the very best quality and brands. 37 Fine Ale and Porter always on draught.

### NORTH HASTINGS.

### JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION  
Executed at the

### "MERCURY"

OFFICE, MADOC,  
(The Only Printing Establishment in the North Riding.)  
With Neatness and Dispatch.

### SUPPORT THE LOCAL INSTITUTIONS!!

Dr. J. S. LOOMIS,

Of McGill College,

HAS OPENED AN OFFICE in the Village of MADOC, in Mr. WEISS'S New Building, opposite WILSON'S Medical Hall.

All Calls will be promptly attended to.

### MEDICAL HALL.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

C. G. WILSON,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,  
AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,

At Publishers' Prices, Call At

### WILSON'S DRUG STORE,

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

A. F. WOOD,

MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,  
MADOC.

J. R. KETCHESON,

Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

MR. GREAM,

Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

JAMES FITZGERALD,

ATTORNEY AND CONVEYANCER  
MADOC.

### FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

THE HOUSE on the North side of KELLAR'S BRIDGE. It is well adapted and situated for a

### GENERAL STORE,

Being eight miles distant from the Village of Hastings, on the new Gravel Road to Tudora. Six Acres of Land attached. For TERMS, inquire at the Madoc Office.

### JOHN RANKIN

Provincial and

Civil Engineer

Office, Hudgins Hotel, Madoc.

### MADOC MARKETS.

ASHES	.....	
BARLEY	.....	
OATS	.....	36 cents.
WHEAT, white	.....	51 1/2.
Do., mixed	.....	51.
RYE	.....	42 cents.
PEAS	.....	50 cents.
HIDES	.....	\$2.
PORK	.....	\$ 8 bbl.
BUTTER	.....	64 p. b.
EGGS	.....	64.
HAY	.....	87 per ton.

### BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

Fall Wheat, white, 6s 0d 50s 6d.	Barley, 3s 6d 34.	Spring Wheat, 6s 0d.
Rye, 2s 3d 24.	Butter, 11d 1s.	Oats, 1s 7d 10s 8d.
Peas, 2s 6d 24 1/2.	Potash, 2s 3d.	Hides, 55s 0d.
Hay, 17s 6d 17 1/2 ton.		

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.) SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1865

PRICE TWO CENTS

ers from the Lower Provinces.

of delegates from the Maritime Provinces accepted the invitation to visit the time of holding the Provincial Exhibition, and Montreal, has been far less selected. Instead of there being nearly as many as a fourth of that number—in fact, made their appearance at London, and by a Lower Canadian paper to the effect, which the affair was managed—being made too late, and in many respects to those who had the best right to go, and who had shown the greatest kindness to the Canadian tourists last year. Then, again, the cost of the ball at Montreal, which visitor, produced an unfortunate effect, and generally commented upon as an instance of a compliment by journals in the States. It was, however, explained by one of the delegates, that the absence of many of those invited, on account of the difficulties arising from distance of rail-road facilities: and a second delegate, who has since arrived in Canada, went as far as London, and have since been to Niagara Falls and Toronto, have been met with the evidences they have witnessed of the rapid and substantial progress of the West, and with the warmness of the reception and the help they have everywhere received. Much is likely to result from these visits, as they will make the people of the different parts of the North American Provinces better acquainted with each other, and to break through the prejudices which they have lived hitherto too much to prepare the way for a closer political union, and naturally formed the principal subject of speech-making wherever they went. Although most of the visitors admitted that modifications of the Constitution, to suit particular circumstances, were required to render it acceptable to the Lower Provinces. Such intimations, already had their effect. Hitherto, the Government have declined to permit any alteration of details, contending that the scheme was of the nature of a treaty, accepted entire or not at all; but they have declined to modify this view. At the desire of the delegates in Toronto, Hon. George Brown, of this union had to encounter was not upon the principle but upon details, which were often removed upon discussion, until upon the qualified declarations made in favour of Union since his visit, and trusted he would go back to New Brunswick to assure his colleagues, especially the Government in that province, Mr. Brown had seen an earnest desire here to concur with regard to details. He urged the consideration of the subject in all the details, a knowledge of the fact that we in the West, to take no undue advantage, but were to go to anything that was fair and just, all objections to union, and hasten an admission upon the question. There was a strong feeling if New Brunswick stood in the way of no confederation; but that if that was the ground taken in essence by the Government, that a union of the Provinces was a whole thing accomplished.

erent of its non-accomplishment, find himself next year compelled to introduce his scheme for the federation of the Canadas. It will, however, strike Canadians as rather singular, that while they have not been allowed to have any voice about the modification of details they may consider objectionable, such fair promises should be made, on the part of a member of the Government, of a readiness to meet the views of the strongest opponents of the Quebec scheme. It remains to be seen whether he spoke only for himself or for the Government as a whole, and whether the flattering admission of the importance of New Brunswick will induce the people of that Province to withdraw their opposition.

### From Europe.

The Canadian steamship Moravian, from Liverpool on the 14th via Londonderry on the 15th, passed Father Point on the 25th instant.

A meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company had unanimously adopted the directors' report, and consequently sanctioned the new contract made for a cable next year.

The Fenian movement continued to cause some apprehensions.

A meeting was to be held on the 14th inst. of the magistrates of the county of Cork, convened by Lord Fermoy, to consider what steps were necessary to be taken in view of the progress of the Fenian movement in that section.

The London Daily News, in an editorial on the subject, says :—

"The Fenian movement is confined chiefly to labourers, idlers and wanderers of low degree. The intelligence of the country, and above all, the Catholic clergy, is on the side of order. It will soon appear what the Government mean to do. It is clear there is no time to be lost. There will be no question on either side of the Irish channel of putting down this movement. As a work of mercy it must be done. There must be prompt, careful and conclusive action to prevent the expression of the rebellion, which is either weak or formidable. It would be a great mercy to Ireland if every Fenian leader were at once put on trial."

The St. Leger race was won by the French horse Gladiateur. Regalia was second and Archimedes third. Fourteen horses ran. Gladiateur won by three lengths. After the race, application was made to the stewards of the Jockey Club, to have the winner examined as to his age. They refused, and the subject is finally disposed of.

The Times says that in the absence of precise information concerning Fenianism, it is impossible to determine what significance is to be attributed to reported movements of members of the order, but the amount of repression will be very slight, as the feeling of dissatisfaction is entirely confined to the lowest class of the Irish people.

The Channel fleet has left Portsmouth for the Irish coast, but Fenianism had nothing to do with its movement.

The murder of Ott (Prince Alfred's French cook) by Count Eulenburg has been investigated by a commission. It is again stated that France demanded satisfaction for the murder.

A ministerial journal of Berlin says that the payment of the indemnity to Austria for the duchy of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha will be made for the present from the King of Prussia's private purse. The further settlement of its position towards the Prussian crown is postponed.

A Berlin correspondence says that the Prussian stipulation of February remains in full force. On the one hand, the establishment of another government is no longer thought of. On the other hand, Austria, in addition of the cession of Lauenburg, has yielded to the most material demand made by Prussia.

ered by the workmen employed on the improvement on the hill overlooking the fortifications at the Union Station, Levis. There the Grand Trunk Railroad men, kind, but whether it is coal and coal of a very fine quantity to become can be obtained in sufficient The vein is said to be profitable, is another question, and runs through the hill nine inches in thickness, degrees, giving a rock at an angle of forty-five surface. The Messrs. of a rich deposit below the who, it is stated, here in Worthington, the contractors, very days past, have used it in their forges for rollers to visit the spot closed it up, and forbid strangers to that is expected. If this coal deposit turns out Logan's theory that there is to become of Sir William Quebec News. (There is no coal in Canada?)

THE WORK OF THE SENATOR.—Sturton's Thistle Bill upon notes of land session. Galt's pleasure tax. Maine Law, another little further tinkering at the never-failing, sure-betch of the Game Laws, and the next points sticking in the Supply bill are the promulgation. Beyond that from the mass of private legislation. The Grammar School, and a tame attempt to reform the large amount of law we have nothing to show for. —no inkling of the position of government policy of the manner in which the Government is to be run. Gordian Knot which has been taken up, the Galt's Thistle Bill, and the Game Laws, are long, cumbersome, and after perusing them, and the North-west through the matter, it seems to have been so, as clearly fog on the banks of a though we had passed into a have been satisfied with the land. Our ministers the smallest, pick keeping their places and do pay.—Galt's Thistle Bill amount of work for their

### The Great Fire at Constantinople

[illegible][illegible]

**DISCOVERY OF A COAL MINE AT LEVIS.**—It appears that specimens of bituminous coal have been discov-

## THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information.

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Two Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASH:—

Six lines, first insertion	0 50
Each subsequent insertion	0 12 1/2
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0 70
Each subsequent insertion	0 16
Above ten lines (per line) first insertion	0 67
Each subsequent insertion, per line	0 02

All Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed (post-paid) to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc Post Office.

For sale at WILSON'S MEDICAL HALL, Madoc, where Subscribers in and near the village may obtain their copies, and orders for the paper and advertisements will obligingly be received.

SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE YEARLY OR QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE.

MR. DAVIS'S TRIAL.—The World's special despatch says:—"It may be safely asserted that nothing positively definite has been determined upon relative to the trial of Jefferson Davis. The new rumor that it is to take place in Richmond, about the middle of October, is merely gratuitous. The President has only gone so far, it is believed, as to declare that when it does come off, it shall be before a civil tribunal. There is very excellent authority for declaring that two, if not three members of the cabinet are opposed to giving Jefferson Davis any trial whatever. They prefer, it is intimated, that he should leave the country forever."

Gen. J. C. Breckenridge, late Confederate Secretary of War, will for the future; it is said, take up his residence in Toronto.

Gen. Beauregard has taken the oath of allegiance at New Orleans and will make application for pardon.

The South Carolina State Convention has passed, without debate, an ordinance repealing the ordinance of secession. Three delegates voted "nay." The Alabama State Convention also adopted, unanimously, an ordinance declaring the act of secession null and void. The convention had previously decided to pay the Confederate State debt.



## THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30.

## "PUT UP THE SHUTTERS, JOHN!"

This was the remark made, we believe, by a fashionable shoemaker, to his apprentice, when an indignant young fop threatened to withdraw his custom because he was displeased with the cut of a new pair of boots. "Put up the shutters, John—we shall be ruined, for Ensign Snobbs withdraws his custom!" We are afraid that we must put up our shutters too, and stop the MERCURY—for we are given to understand that the merchants of Madoc, as a body, are very indignant at the notice last week, in this paper, about the "Emporium of the North," and we expect that in consequence they will withdraw the very liberal patronage with which, as our readers are well aware, they have for so long [not] graced our advertising columns! Perhaps, however, as we have contrived to do without them so far, we can manage to keep afloat a little longer, on the strength of this emphatic testimony to the importance attached, in this locality, to what appears in our reading columns.

Of course, the most sensible thing our indignant friends could have done would have been to follow the lead of Messrs. Deans & Gray—who have advertised themselves pretty well, but not to the extent their competitors are doing for them by kicking up a fuss about it. It strikes us rather forcibly that if we were to criticize the particular mode in which the merchants conduct their affairs so as to make the most profit for themselves, we

should be told to "mind our own business." At any rate, whether it pleases them or not, we mean to do so. When the merchants of this village start a paper of their own, or are asked to put their hands in their pockets to support this, without an equivalent rendered, it will be time enough for them to dictate to its conductor what he may or may not admit into its columns.

## THE "BURKED" BILL.

"Misfortunes" says the old adage, "never come alone." So we find. We not only offend our advertising patrons (if any body can tell us who they are)—but we disappoint some of our readers (who are much more numerous.) It was "expected," we learn, that because we did not vote for Mr. T. C. Wallbridge, we should "pitch into" him, for having burked Billa Flint's Railway Bill—and we have not done it yet, and are by no means sure whether we shall do so. We have read very attentively all that has been written on the subject in the *Intelligencer, Chronicle and Independent*, and have failed to discover that the Member for the North Riding has inflicted any public injury by dropping the bill—though we have no doubt he is guilty of grievously disappointing the Member for the Trent Division, and still more so the Marmora Ironworks Company. We learn still further, that our opinion that no public injury has been done, has created great surprise—we might almost say displeasure—in a certain local distinguished quarter. We are, in fact, just as bad as "T. C." "Lew," and "M. P. H.—s"—who, wonderful to relate, is accused of being the real original sinner, the "power behind the throne," who has caused the block, and sacrificed Belleville and Hastings County for the benefit of Cobourg! Let us be thankful that our insignificance protects us from incurring a share of the wrath of an outraged community.

We regret that our limited space does not permit us, like our full-blown brethren, to go into all the pros and cons of this knotty affair. Let our readers excuse us, and allow us instead to ask for information on the following points:—

1. Whether the shareholders would have derived any benefit from the Railway being saddled with the dead-weight of the inert Ironworks Company?
2. The actual delay in days, weeks, months and years, which the Railway will suffer by Mr. Flint's bill being dropped till next session.
3. Whether half-a-dozen persons in the County of Hastings were aware that Mr. Flint had undertaken to revise and amend the defunct Railway Company, until informed of the fact by the Warden and the hon. gentleman at the Madoc meeting—and "if not, why not?"
4. Whether, if Mr. Flint's scheme be really the best, it will be damaged by further opportunity for fuller scrutiny and comparison with any other?
5. And whether the button-holding and carrying is entirely confined to "our office" in Belleville, or is not pretty extensively indulged in as far North as this village?
6. How much it matters to outsiders whether "Billa" or "Cam" get his axe ground first?—and
- 7th. If it is not what little boys call a "jolly lark," to see what a fine prospect there is of a "free fight" for a share of the spoils?

If our readers, after settling these points to their satisfaction, feel like "giving fits" to either "Lew," "Cam," or "M. P. H.—s"—then "let 'em rip!"

(Since the above was partially in type, we have received the following communication from the Warden. Mr. Wood, more over, lays down the law, and says we were wholly mistaken in

what we said on the subject last week. On that point sufficient to say he was then absent from the village, and ever excitement here may now be has been maintained since his return. He is the only excited individual we yet met with.)

To the Editor of the Madoc Mercury.

SIR,—In your issue of the 23rd inst., in referring the Marmora Railway Bill, you say:—"There are signs, here, of the excitement and indignation prevailing in Belleville, because Mr. Flint's Belleville Marmora Railway Bill was not pushed through Assembly by Mr. T. C. Wallbridge." In this, I think you are wholly mistaken. There is a feeble and a strong one, too—not alone among the political opponents of Mr. Wallbridge, but among all classes. There is a feeling—and it has been freely expressed to me by some of the warmest supporters of both Flint and Mr. Wallbridge—that the interests of N. Hastings have been sacrificed by some one, when managed to secure the defeat of the Railway Bill in the Lower House. Mr. Flint says "I have hands," and challenges investigation. It is said Mr. Wallbridge excuses his conduct by stating there were matters in connection with the passage of the Bill through the Upper House so exceptional, he could not support it—using language as strong as "corruption," "jobbery," &c., and this has also been hinted by another party, professing strong interest in the matter, and whom the people have thought to be thoroughly relied on. There is a strong feeling, and whether you see it or not, the people of Cobourg are delighted over the matter. The *World* calls on the citizens of that town to turn out en masse to greet the Solicitor-General what he has done in this and other matters. To attach importance to it, whether we do or not, is the whole matter see daylight. Let there be cloaking or covering up, but let the people understand it. The feeling now is—let it be right or wrong—and as I said before, it is a strong one—that Wallbridge has burked a bill of importance. Cobourg is to blame with him; and that Mr. Flint does the thanks of the community, for not only getting the Railway Bill through the Upper House, but the mainly course taken since. Now, if this is wrong—if there is nothing in it—if it is unfair, &c.—we don't see it, and want explanations.

Yours, &c.  
A. F. WOOD

RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.—About seven o'clock Wednesday evening, Mr. H. Seymour met with a painful accident. He was driving down the lane when his mare took fright. He jumped on top the animal and must have been knocked down, when the screams of his little son, who was with him, brought assistance, Mr. Seymour was found senseless, with his head under one of the wheels of the buggy. He was carried home, and the next on his head were dressed by Dr. Elmer. We glad to hear that though Mr. Seymour's injuries serious they are not dangerous.

ASSAULTS.—(Before J. O'Hara, W. H. Tumulty, J. Dale, Esqs.)—Robert Moore was charged, on Monday, the 25th inst., with assaulting Joseph Morris by throwing stones at him: Defendant pleaded guilty, and was fined \$1, and costs, amounting to \$1.50. (On the 27th inst., before A. F. Wood, J. O'Hara, H. Tumulty and J. Dale, Esqs.)

John O'Connell was charged with assaulting Michael Mulrane, on Saturday the 16th inst., while at Patrick O'Reilly's, putting in fall threat. O'Connell stated that the defendant struck him on the head with an ox whip, and then ran away—afterwards threatened to murder him. When consulted with, defendant threw a stone at complainant who dodged it. Witnesses were called, who stated that they thought O'Connell was in the wrong in quarrel. The Bench decided the charge to be sustained, and fined O'Connell \$2 and the further of \$3.85 costs.

THE FENIAN EXCITEMENT IN IRELAND.—By the arrival of the steamship Cuba at Halifax, with news of the 17th inst., we have the following intelligence respecting the Fenian movement:—The Dublin Express, of the 16th, says that, after arrest at the "Irish People office," last night, were issued to all police stations and military barracks for men to be held ready in case of any attempt to rescue by the populace. A policeman was stationed in each telegraph office for the purpose of picking any message relating to Fenianism.

**QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 17.**—The Irish police continue to arrest Fenians. The number of prisoners is very large, among others a person said to be a Captain in the American army, in whose possession documents and uniform were found. On Sunday the prisoners, escorted by the mounted police, were taken to the police court to undergo examination. The result has not transpired. The mob heartily cheered the prisoners, but made no attempt at a rescue. Great excitement prevails in Dublin, and arrests are being made in other parts of Ireland.

An "American Fenian," writing to the Dublin Freeman says:—"Notwithstanding the statements of Fenian orators at picnics and other gatherings in the United States, that their object is to free Ireland, I know that such is not the case. Those statements are put forward to mislead the public and keep the British authorities off the scent. The real object is to attack and conquer Canada, and divide the immense territory of Britain on the American continent among the exiles of Erin."

**SLAYER SUNK IN THE ST. LAWRENCE.**—The propeller Buckeye, of the Northern Transportation line, left Brockville at 4 o'clock on Sunday morning for Detroit and Cleveland. Her cargo consisted of general merchandise, with also about 150 tons of marble. She had about 25 passengers, and a crew of 18. She struck on a rock near Nine Mile lighthouse. As she was rapidly filling with water her head was turned toward shore, but she sank a few minutes after striking. Most of those on board succeeded in reaching the shore in safety, and were brought down to Prescott on the steamer Champion. Three passengers are known to have been lost, named Mrs. O'Neil, of Orwego, and Mrs. and Miss Aubry, of Milwaukee. As the boat went down, three men were seen in the water near the stern, and it is feared they also were lost. The low water and extreme darkness of the night are the reasons given for the sad accident.

**THE REMOVAL TO OTTAWA.**—A notice in the official Gazette of Saturday informs the public that the Crown Lands Office would be closed on Monday for the transaction of business, and re-opened at Ottawa on the 16th of October. All communications are hereafter to be addressed to Ottawa. The Post Office Department will close on the 1st of the month, and postmasters have been notified that the business of the department will be resumed at Ottawa on the 16th of the same month. The other departments will follow as soon as the packing up and other necessary arrangements will permit. There is some difficulty as to the removal of the books of the Parliamentary Library, arising from the unfinished state of the Parliament building and the consequent dampness of the department which is to be appropriated as the library of the new House. Probably the removal will not take place till spring. There is a scarcity of houses in Ottawa, and we learn private board is scarcely to be had, and, when obtainable, the price is from \$8 to \$10 a week. In these hard times this is a pretty high figure.

**SUICIDE IN THE CARS.**—On the arrival of the express train from Detroit at Suspension Bridge, on Friday morning last, it was discovered that one of the passengers in the sleeping car had committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. An inquest was held on the body, but nothing could be ascertained as to the unfortunate man's residence, his name, or the motive for taking his life. The man was of a respectable appearance, between 25 and 30 years of age, and had on his person \$162 in greenbacks, a letter apparently from a friend, and a few other effects, but nothing to give a clue to his name or place of residence. His ticket was a through one from Detroit to Boston.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### Belleville and Marmora Railroad.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that APPLICATION will be made at the next Sitting of the Provincial Parliament, by an ACT to incorporate a Company to BUILD A RAILWAY from BELLEVILLE to MARMORA, by way of the Villages of Tweed, Belleville, and Madoc, or otherwise, and for a GRANT of Public Lands, to aid in the construction thereof.

BILLA FLINT.  
Belleville, 12th September, 1865.  
I further give notice that I shall be careful and place said Act, when passed the Upper House, in the hands of some Member of the Legislative Assembly, who will not deceive me and make the Bill.

BILLA FLINT.

## NOTICE.

To All Whom It May Concern.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF MADOC will meet in the TOWN-HALL, on MONDAY, the 2nd day of OCTOBER next, for the dispatch of business. By Order.  
J. R. KETCHESON, T.-CLERK.

Office, Sept. 16th, 1865.

## MADOC FAIR & CATTLE SHOW.

THE ANNUAL SHOW OF THE TOWNSHIP OF MADOC BRANCH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY will take place at the Village of MADOC on

**THURSDAY, the 5th day of October next, at 12 o'clock at Noon.**

Admittance, 12½ Cents.

MEMBERS and their Families, free.

CHARLES GREAM, Secretary.

Madoc, Sept. 11th, 1865.

## NOTICE.

To all Whom It May Concern.

NOTICE is hereby Given, that ALL SEED GRAIN ACCOUNTS are due on the

**First Monday in October next;**

and that all not paid up by that date will be placed in the hands of the Collector, who authorized to charge Two and a half per cent. additional. By Order.  
J. R. KETCHESON, T.-CLERK.

Office, Town-Hall, Sept. 9th, 1865.

## LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in Madoc Post Office up to the 1st September, 1865.

Allan, Thos  
Bucklor, Thos  
Bell, Jehiel  
Begg, A  
Bailey, Ann  
Bradshaw, David  
Bacon, John (2)  
Bailey, Joseph  
Breakenridge, James  
Clithero, Estor  
Cooke, H  
Calvin, John (2)  
Caniff, Joseph  
Conley, F  
Campbell, Wm  
Davis, Miss Mary A  
Davis, G W  
Eager, Mrs E  
Embury, W B  
Eager, Miss A  
Fraser, Miss S J  
Fox, Thos  
Fox, Wm  
Ferguson, Wm R  
Gould, James E  
Genrow, Dinis  
Gordon, Miss Jane  
Howe, Mr A  
Hannah, John  
Hobson, Miss M E  
Hunter, Susanah  
Hunter, John  
Hauser, Mrs A E  
Hannah, John W  
Johnston, W H (2)  
Lackie, Wm  
McCutecheon, W  
McCoy, Jane  
McLean, James  
McInroy, Alex  
McQuigg, C R Wilkins  
McGillvary, Miss F  
O'Hara, Miss Catharine  
Prevost, Mrs (2)  
Plato, Andrew  
Phillips, Hiram  
Robinson, W  
Raney, Timothy  
Reed, Mrs Alanson  
Robinson, Henry  
Sales, A G  
Sample, Mrs H  
Stockwell, James  
Spider, A B  
Thompson, Andrew W  
Thompson, Charles  
Weese, Miss Theresa  
Weese, George  
Wannemaker, Jacob  
Young, W A

A. F. WOOD, Postmaster.

## NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO ME are hereby notified to call and settle up before the 20th NOVEMBER next. And All Persons having any Claims against me are requested to Present them forthwith for settlement, as I am about to leave the neighbourhood. ROBERT ALOAN?

Lot No. 13, 1st Concession of Elizvir.

## DR. NICHOL,

AN EXPERIENCED HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR, may be consulted at his residence on Pinnacle Street, opposite the old Wesleyan Church, Belleville, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 2 P.M. each day. During the past eleven years, Dr. Nichol has paid particular attention to Chronic Diseases, and he has made a special study of Diseases of Children.

Patients suffering from either Acute or Chronic Diseases, seen at their own homes, if required.  
Belleville, June 28th, 1865.

### North American Hotel, Madoc.

## W. HUDGINS.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that his new Hotel, erected on the site of the old stand, is now finished and completely furnished and ready for the reception of guests. THE NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL is quite equal in all its arrangements to any first class hotel in any village in Canada. A Good Yard and Stables attached to the premises. All the Liquors are of the very best quality and brands.

Fine Ale and Porter always on draught.

## NORTH HASTINGS.

## JOB PRINTING.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Executed at the

**"MERCURY"**

OFFICE, MADOC.

(The Only Printing Establishment in the North Riding.)  
With Neatness and Dispatch.

## SUPPORT THE LOCAL INSTITUTIONS!!

Dr. J. S. LOOMIS,

Of McGill College.

HAS OPENED AN OFFICE in the Village of MADOC, in Mr. WEISS'S New Building, opposite WILSON'S Medical Hall.  
All Calls will be promptly attended to.

## MEDICAL HALL.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

C. G. WILSON,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,  
AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,

At Publishers' Prices, Call At

**WILSON'S DRUG STORE,**

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

A. F. WOOD,

MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,  
MADOC.

J. R. KETCHESON,

Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

MR. GREAM,

Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

JAMES FITZGERALD,

ATTORNEY AND CONVEYANCER  
MADOC.

## FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

THE HOUSE on the North side of KELLAR'S BRIDGE. It is well adapted and situated for a

**GENERAL STORE.**

Being eight miles distant from the Village of Hastings, on the new Gravel Road to Tudor. Six Acres of Land attached.  
For TERMS, inquire at the Madoc Office.

C. E. RANKIN,

Provincial Land Surveyor,  
Civil Engineer, &c.

Office, Hudgins' Hotel, Madoc.

## MADOC MARKET PRICES.

SATURDAY, September 30, 1865.

ASHES	\$4 75 per cwt.
BARLEY	55 cents.
OATS	35 cents.
WHEAT, white	\$1.10.
Do., mixed	\$1.
RYE	42 cents.
PEAS	50 cents.
HIDES	\$2.
PORK	\$8 per bbl.
BUTTER	94 per lb.
EGGS	5d.
HAY	87 per ton.

## BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

Fall Wheat, white, 6s 6d per 7d. Spring Wheat, 5s 0d per 7d.  
Rye, 2s 3d per 7d. Barley, 3s 6d per 7d. Oats, 1s 0d per 7d.  
Peas, 1s 0d per 7d. Butter, 11d per lb. Hides, 5s 0d per 7d.  
Hay, 45d per 7d. Potash, 2s 3d per 7d.

## THE OLD MAID'S SONG.

No husband of mine shall ever grow cold  
Or cause my tears to start;  
No son of mine shall be wicked or wild,  
And break his mother's heart.

No daughters of mine shall ever go wrong,  
Shall vain or ungrateful prove;  
No home of mine shall be filled with strife  
And rancor instead of love.

I never shall watch through the weary night,  
By my moaning baby's bed;  
I never shall know how a mother feels  
When she looks on her baby dead.

I never shall watch the months and years  
While my children dream and pine;  
My husband I never to war, or wine  
Or onto the grave shall resign.

There will never be any can say of me,  
(When death calls, spent and forlorn),  
"Alas! my mother" for but for thee,  
I hapless, had never been born.

The Lord knows best what is best for each,  
And 'tis always wise to view  
The reasons for gratitude and joy  
To the path he leads us through.

To search for the silver lining in  
Such clouds on our pathway cross,  
To ponder on all that we have escaped,  
And not on our hurt and loss.

I know a good husband is good indeed,  
Good children are all very well,  
And a family home with yourself for its light,  
Is a very good place where to dwell.

But if you can't have them what profit to fret?  
'Tis better to sing and be glad  
That if you have none to enhance your joy  
You have no one to make you sad,  
To afflict you and make you sad.

## RAFFAELLE SMITH'S ADVENTURE.

(Continued.)

Raffaelle fell back in his seat thoroughly routed. In an instant the active groom had his place beside the driver, and the vehicle was whirling rapidly along the road. Raffaelle pulled his hat over his eyes, crossed his arms, and felt like a general whose elite corps, sent forward to turn the tide of battle, had just been repulsed—annihilated. At the end of ten minutes, they stopped before a little green gate, which was immediately opened. The artist descended and mechanically followed a servant, who led him across a garden. After proceeding along a trimly kept gravel walk, he reached the back entrance of a country mansion.

"Beg pardon, sir," said the domestic, "but mistress thought you would not mind coming into the house through the kitchen, as you might not like to be seen by the company till you had changed your dress."

"Don't mention it," replied Raffaelle, casting a glance at the great fire, the spit and the bright stew-pans. They crossed the kitchen, and the servant, opening the door, led the way up the narrow staircase.

"Hush! Be silent as you can, sir; we are on the private stairs leading to your apartments. Pray take care; hold on by the rail; follow me!" Raffaelle ascended on tiptoe. "This is your room, sir. Will you please to take a seat while I go and inform my mistress?"

Raffaelle Smith dropped into a chair, once more entangled in an inextricable mass of supposition. "There is evidently some mistake here. It is quite clear that I am taken for some one else. When the lady of the house discovers that I am a total stranger to the laughter of the company—that's all! Come, the affair is now taking a tragic turn. That splendid whisker, on which my imagination dwelt, is being whisked under my nose like Sancho Panza's dinner. But if it turns out so," muttered the enraged artist, between his teeth—"if I am ejected from this man, my unappetized appetite will drive me to half kill the villainous funk who has brought me into this scrape. Hark! I hear footsteps! The catastrophe is now at hand!"

The servant entered, and said in a whisper to Raffaelle—"Here is my mistress!"

At the same instant a lady entered the apartment. She appeared about fifty years of age. Grave, self-possessed, and perfectly lady-like, her deportment reassured the bewildered painter. The lady, requesting the servant to wait outside, advanced, and held out her hand with a smile, in which there was just a shade of elegant and well-bred familiarity. Raffaelle responded to this polite reception by making bows of an attempted aristocratic character.

"What on earth is she going to say to me?" thought the young painter. "The lady appears to look upon me in the light of a friend. I wonder what reason she will assign for my abduction?"

"Ah, sir!" began the lady, "we have been awaiting your arrival with the greatest anxiety. It appears that Charles has not accompanied us, as we requested him to do. At any rate we have received you." (Another smile on the part of the lady—giving her in Raffaelle's eyes, the most Sphinx-like attributes.) "I'm sure you will agree with me when I say that this is the essential point. How many thanks and apologies do we not owe you!"

"Owe me, madam! I am sure—yes—ah!" replied the painter, judging that in such a reply there was nothing to compromise him.

"Yes, sir. But Charles has made you acquainted with the imperious motives which have induced us to act in this abrupt manner; and exceptional circumstances will, I trust, completely excuse us in your eyes. Only an intimate friend of my son—a friend whom he has known since boyhood; a gentleman in whom we could confide as in him; such a person only could we admit to a complicity in our plot."

The eulogium which Charles passed upon you in his letter of yesterday, informing us of your immediate departure from London, has fully satisfied us. My dear sir, I am sure we will never have to repent having reposed our entire confidence in you—of having confided to you that which we hold dearest in the world; and I beg of you to rest assured that you will never have cause to regret having placed implicit reliance on the honour of Charles and ourselves."

"I am certain of it, madam," answered Raffaelle, whose curiosity was now raised to the highest pitch.

"But the time draws near. You are somewhat late," continued the lady; "all the company are assembled in the drawing-room. Charles wrote to inform us that he had arranged everything with you. I assure you that we have neglected nothing. Ah! I see you are in your travelling dress, and, in your haste, have forgotten your luggage at Cockhampton. You will find in that wardrobe some clothes of Charles's. He wrote to us that you were both of the same stature. I see that you are a little taller. However, that is not material. Pray attire yourself as quick as you can. In a quarter of an hour my brother, the major, will come here for you. He will introduce you to the family and to our friends. Adieu, my dear Smith," said the lady, holding out her hand, with another of her elegant and most inexplicable smiles. And she went out, leaving my friend in a condition bordering on complete stupefaction.

"Well, well," he said, when he had somewhat recovered himself, "if this is a farce, it is not a bad one. I must confess that the matron of the piece plays her part in the most captivating manner. But I think I may be allowed to call her a most puzzling old lady. Ah! if I only understood but a single word of this affair! If I only knew her son, who is called Charles, and her brother, the major, who is coming to accompany me to the assembled company, to introduce me, and to offer me—something to eat, I hope! But I must hasten to put on the clothes of Charles—my most intimate, though unknown friend! The lady said they were in the wardrobe. Ah! this is capital. Coat, waistcoat, cravat, patent leathers, all here; and on the dressing table, oils, brushes, and cosmetics. Charles is evidently a swell of the most resplendent character!"

In a very short time Raffaelle Smith was transformed into an elegant cavalier. While he was contemplating himself with some satisfaction in the glass, and taking in, by several holes, the band of that article of attire which envelops the nether extremities, with a view of silencing the murmur of his stomach, an individual entered the apartment, and Raffaelle heard behind him, in a deep base voice—

"Well, my dear Mr. Smith, are you now ready?"

A glance at that tall, meagre, military form, that hooked nose, that white moustache, told the painter that it was the major. Raffaelle was by no means comfortable in spirit as he turned towards the old man. The latter, however, seemed to review him with an air of satisfaction.

"I am glad to find that Charles has not deceived us. I must admit that you are a smart young fellow, and not ill-suited to the business we have before us. Your hand, Mr. Smith. We are not strangers, although we now see each other for the first time. I hope you have not forgotten the instructions given you by Charles."

"On that point, my dear sir," replied Raffaelle, "you may be quite easy. I can assure you that I have not forgotten one word of what Charles has told me."

"Very good. You will recollect that my niece's name is Emily, and that it is absolutely essential, in order to save her in the eyes of the world, and especially in the eyes of my old cousin Lucy's friends—it is imperative, I repeat, in order that our proceedings may not appear strange, unbecoming, and abrupt, that you should pretend to have made the acquaintance of my niece while she was staying with her mother in London, a year ago. Do you understand?"

"Perfectly, major, perfectly."

"Then let us go down at once."

Raffaelle Smith experienced considerable hesitation at this critical moment; but the singularity of the adventure, the desire to see the conclusion, and the devouring appetite which he felt for the major's footsteps. The latter led the way down a vast and richly decorated staircase, and opening a door, ushered him into a magnificent drawing-room, where the bewildered painter found himself in the presence of a brilliant and numerous assembly. The entrance of the major and painter produced a general sensation.

"I have the honour," said the major, "to introduce to you Mr. Smith—the future husband of Emily Shuntleworth, my niece."

At this extraordinary announcement, Raffaelle felt his knees giving way beneath him—all the blood in his body seemed to be rushing into his cheeks—he was a victim to vertigo—he was fairly stunned—and if the major had not supported him, he would certainly have fallen backward.

"Be cool," whispered the major, "be self-possessed. Master your emotions!"

"Perfectly, major, perfectly."

"Then let us go down at once."

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"Be cool," whispered the major, "be self-possessed. Master your emotions!"

(To be continued.)

## VARIETIES.

"After me," as the needle said to the thread.

When do two and two not make four!—Who they stand for 22.

A cross-grained old bachelor says that "tin" is the favourite belle metal now-a-days.

"Well, Mr. Tree, if you are about to leave, I shall detain your trunk," exclaimed an incessant landlady to her lodger, who was slightly in arrears.

The great game of life is to play for small and stake little.

An itinerant preacher who rambled in his sermon, when requested to stick to his text, replied "that scattering shot would hit the most birds."

As the shadow of the sun is largest when his beams are lowest, so we are always least when we make ourselves the greatest.

Mrs. Partington declares that she thinks it very strange that a little quicksilver in a glass tube can make such awful hot weather by just rising if an inch or so.

"You have been sorely tried," said a sympathetic friend, to a husband, weeping over the coffin of his third wife. "Yes," responded the bereaved one, "I have always had the dreadfulness luck with women."

From a public document, just published, it appears that last year there were 777 fatal accidents in British coal mines, showing an increase of 20 on the preceding year.

A Paris correspondent says that the first question an English extensionist asks, on his arrival in the capital, are—"How many francs do I get for the sovereign?" "Where do they sell pale ale?" and "Where shall we see the Emperor?"

The cure of a church in Brest has written a letter to Admiral Dacres, asking him and his officers to subscribe for a new set of bells, upon the ground that the belfry was battered down, and the bells taken away by the English, and that now the peaceful mission of the English fleet affords a happy opportunity for reparation.

The Chicago Republican says "it can never be reasonably said to travel upon railroads until an engineer, director, president, or whatsoever officer is responsible for murder by collision, or other accident," has been duly tried, convicted, and hanged for his crime."

"I have allers sustained a good moral character," says Artemus Ward, "I was never a railroad character in my life."

Amongst the curious old institutions still extant in Florence, is a house of refuge for cats. It is a cloister situated on the side of the church of San Lorenzo. When you wish to get rid of one of those interesting quadrupeds, instead of killing it, you send it to the establishment. On the other hand, when you want a feline companion, you have only to go there to find a complete assortment of tabbies, tortoiseshells, blacks, whites, greys, and every other colour usual to the race of cats. There will be seen old cats, middle-aged cats, and cats just budding into youth—Angora as well as the common species; in short, every variety of species is plentiful in that unique institution.